

Shultz Stiffens On Terror

In Synagogue,
Secretary Praises
Israel's Policy

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday night that the United States should stop equivocating and adopt a policy of using military force against terrorist groups. He said this should be done even if it led to the death of U.S. servicemen and innocent people.

"We may never have the kind of evidence that can stand up in an American court of law," he said. "But we cannot allow ourselves to become the Hamlet of nations, worrying endlessly over whether and how to respond."

In another development concerning terrorist actions against the United States, a Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff report, distributed to committee members on Thursday, placed blame for the car bombing of the U.S. Embassy annex in Lebanon last month on the "tragically simple mistake" of not blocking access to the road leading to the building.

Mr. Shultz, in a speech at the Park Avenue Synagogue in Manhattan, praised the way Israel has handled terrorists and urged a public campaign for a policy of "swift and sure measures" against terrorists, both to prevent attacks and to retaliate for them.

[Vice President George Bush appeared to disagree Friday with Mr. Shultz's comments. The Associated Press reported, President Ronald Reagan said he did not believe the speech "was a statement of policy," but a White House spokesman later said it had been cleared in advance and did represent administration policy "from top to bottom."]

Officials said the views expressed by Mr. Shultz were not necessarily shared by other senior officials, even in the State Department. Mr. Shultz has been almost alone among senior officials in fighting the policy of non-retaliation.

His remarks Thursday night, however, went much further and underscored his feelings that an effort has to be made to galvanize the rest of the administration, the Congress and the public behind a much tougher response to terrorism, who have twice struck against U.S. Embassy buildings and once against a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Philipp Jenninger questioned by reporters in Bonn after being named Bundestag president.

Aide to Kohl Is Appointed to Succeed Barzel as President of the Bundestag

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Philipp Jenninger, a close aide to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, was named Friday by West Germany's ruling coalition parties to succeed Rainer Barzel as president of the Bundestag.

He immediately received an informal endorsement from the Social Democrats, the main opposition party, and seems to be assured of election, probably next week.

Mr. Barzel resigned as president in a surprise move Thursday. His resignation came after he had apparently failed to convince members of a Bundestag commission that the 1.7 million Deutsche marks (about \$560,000 at current rates) he said he received as a consultant's salary from a Frankfurt law firm was not, as had been alleged, paid by the Flick holding company.

Several West German newspapers suggested Friday that Mr. Barzel might face an investigation by the "people's prosecutor" office, because his statements to the commission conflicted with declarations by other witnesses, including Günter Max Paefgen, a former Flick executive.

Flick is the largest privately owned industrial concern in West Germany, and perhaps Europe. It has more than 60 subsidiaries and is said to employ more than 42,000 people.

Mr. Jenninger, 52, has been secretary of state in Mr. Kohl's office. Aside from advising the chancellor on important political issues, he has been personally in charge of Bonn's relations with East Germany.

He earned nonpartisan respect for his handling of complex negotiations with East Germany, including the preparations for Mr. Honacker's planned state visit to West Germany. The visit was canceled by the East Germans three weeks

before it was to have taken place last month, but this was not seen as a reflection on Mr. Jenninger.

A Christian Democratic member of the Bundestag since 1969 and a lawyer by profession, Mr. Jenninger has never been mentioned in connection with the Flick scandal, which seems certain to dominate Bonn politics for some time.

Mr. Kohl, in impromptu talks with reporters Friday, said that he thought that Mr. Barzel's resignation had not brought the matter to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

8 Named in Attempt on Pope; Judge Says 2 Men Fired Shots

The Associated Press

ROME — A judge indicted three Bulgarians and five Turks Friday on charges of complicity in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in May 1981. He said that two men, not one, had shot the pontiff.

Judge Ilario Martella, who has conducted a three-year investigation into the shooting, said that Ornel Celik, a member of the rightist Turkish guerrilla group Gray Wolves, fired one of three shots that wounded the pope in St. Peter's Square. Mehmet Ali Agca, another Turk, has been sentenced to prison for the shooting.

"We must believe without question that there was an international plot to kill the pope," Mr. Martella said at a news conference. He refused to say whether he thought the Soviet Union had any connection with the alleged involvement of the Bulgarians.

Mr. Martella said the evidence and testimony suggested that a shot fired by Mr. Celik had hit the pope on his finger and arm. He said a bullet had been found.

Mr. Celik is being sought by the Italian police.

"I have deposited indictments against all the suspects," said Mr. Martella after submitting his 1,243-page report to court officials.

The judge indicted Mr. Agca on a new charge of illegally bringing a pistol into Italy. Mr. Agca is serving a life sentence in Italy.

Mr. Martella said the Bulgarians indicted were Sergei I. Antonov, former Rome deputy station manager of the Bulgarian state airline, Balkanair, and the only one of the three being held in Italy; Todor S. Ajavazov, former administrative officer at the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome; and Lieutenant Colonel



Judge Ilario Martella, left, questioning Mehmet Ali Agca in October 1983. At right is Ornel Celik, accused by the judge Friday of joining Mr. Agca in shooting Pope John Paul II.

Zhelyo K. Vasilev, former assistant to the military attaché at the embassy.

The Turks named in addition to Mr. Celik and Mr. Agca were Bekir Celik, a reputed head of the band of smugglers known as the "Turkish mafia," who is in custody in Bulgaria, and Omer Bagci and Musa Sendar Celebi, both being held in Italian prisons.

Bulgaria's Role in Question
Earlier, E.J. Dionne Jr. of The New York Times reported from Rome:

Judge Martella's decision sets the stage for a potentially sensational courtroom test of a purported Bulgarian role in the shooting. The Bulgarian government has

denied any connection with the assassination attempt.

[Bulgaria said Friday that the indictment of the three Bulgarians amounted to an anti-socialist plot inspired by Washington, United Press International reported from Vienna. The state news agency, BTA, said the men were innocent and that the Italian investigation was prejudiced.]

[In Moscow, a report carried by Tass used similar language. Referring only to the indictment of Mr. Antonov, it said the charges against him were part of a campaign orchestrated by the CIA.]

The central witness for the prosecution will be Mr. Agca, who has given the Italian authorities elabo-

rate, if sometimes contradictory, descriptions of the purported role of the Bulgarian secret service in the shooting.

What has become known as the "Bulgarian connection" is a matter of bitter controversy and enormous political importance.

State Prosecutor Antonio Vizzini, who wrote a report to Mr. Martella this year recommending that the case be brought to trial, said in June that he doubted that Bulgaria would have acted without the approval of the Soviet Union.

The motive was said to have been the Eastern bloc's concern over the rise of the Solidarity movement in Poland. The union's success, ac-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Virus of a Major Form Of Hepatitis Is Identified

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Margaret M. Heckler, the secretary of health and human services, says that U.S. scientists have succeeded in identifying the virus that causes the major form of hepatitis transmitted through blood transfusions.

She called the discovery "a major medical breakthrough" that could lead to a test to detect contaminated blood supplies and that it might also "open the door to possible development of a vaccine" to prevent the disease caused by transfusions.

The finding was published Thursday by researchers from the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health in the latest issue of The Lancet, a British scientific publication.

INSIDE

President Reagan said he would not object to U.S. volunteers fighting Nicaragua's Sandinist government. Page 3.

General Jaruzelski called on the Polish Communist Party to condemn the abduction of a Catholic priest. Page 4.

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Disseidant's "von hier aus" exhibition pushes city's bid to become West Germany's cultural capital. Page 7.

Business/Finance
Shares prices declined Friday on the New York Stock Exchange. Page 10.

Major U.S. banks cut their prime lending rate to 12 percent. Page 11.

MONDAY

The first in a series of articles on regional issues and races in the U.S. election.

Mondale Pulls Out Emotional Stops He Uses Reagan Tactics in Appealing to Nation's Ideals

By Fay S. Joyce
New York Times Service

CLEVELAND — Walter F. Mondale has dramatically shifted his campaign tactics this past week, invoking broad idealistic themes and appearing in visually pleasing settings calculated to look good on television.

Mr. Mondale has been seeking to stir some of the same emotions that President Ronald Reagan does, but with a different emphasis.

Before exuberant, flag-waving spectators in a downtown shopping mall Thursday, Mr. Mondale issued an emotional call to the nation to "end this selfishness, this greed, this new championship of caring only for yourself and 'pull America back together again.'"

He quoted from one of Mr. Reagan's favorite sources, John Winthrop, the Pilgrim who dreamed of a "shining city on the hill."

Mr. Mondale said that Mr. Reagan, who made Winthrop's phrase a staple of his 1980 campaign, had forgotten one of the most important elements of the most important sermon and "the most fundamental issue at stake in this election."

"Reverend Winthrop said to

be a shining city on the hill, we must strengthen, defend, preserve and never let one another be the Democratic president," said the Democratic presidential nominee said. "We must rejoice together, mourn together, labor and suffer together. We must be knit together by a bond of love. So may it always be in America."

At the same time, Mr. Mondale undertook a broad attack on Mr. Reagan, saying that many of his domestic policies sprang from a belief that helpful government programs led to dictatorship.

In addition, Mr. Mondale said, Mr. Reagan believes that "around the world, the choice is between tyrants who are friends of ours and communists."

"I don't believe that at all," Mr. Mondale told the chanting crowd that jammed the shopping mall. "I think there's a third choice — democracy."

John R. Reilly, a senior campaign adviser, characterized Mr. Mondale's emotional call for community as "our final argument, our summation to the jury." The Mondale campaign's greater awareness of visual impact is simply a sign that it has improved with practice, he said. In his address, Mr. Mondale

said he had been surprised that Mr. Reagan admitted he wrote a letter "to his friend Richard Nixon in which he said the ideas of Kennedy are based on Karl Marx and Adolf Hitler."

Commenting on the letter, Mr. Reagan said, "I was explaining my philosophy. The idea is less government." He denied that he had compared the Kennedy program to Marxism and Hitlerism.

"I thought that, like most other things, Mr. Reagan would deny he wrote the letter or say it said something else," Mr. Mondale continued. "But yesterday, he said it was a good letter. He said he had said what he wanted to say, which is when government helps people, it moves us inevitably on the road to dictatorship."

"No wonder he fought Social Security and Medicare. He sees it as a step toward dictatorship. No wonder he opposed student assistance and good education. No wonder, when we tried to help the unemployed in that deep recession, he turned his back because to help the unemployed is to help the lazy. No wonder he turned his back on civil rights and women's rights, because he sees it as a step toward human bondage."



Walter F. Mondale greeting supporters in Cleveland.

Chernenko Urges Thaw With China to Thwart U.S.

By William J. Eaton
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — President Konstantin U. Chernenko said Friday that the time has come to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations to resist U.S. military moves in the Far East.

He charged that the United States was creating an "eastern branch" of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by broadening military ties with Japan and South Korea.

"A buildup of the United States military-strategic means in the area close to the U.S.S.R.'s far eastern borders is continuing," Mr. Chernenko said at a banquet for the Mongolian prime minister, Jambyn Batmönkh.

"A course is being pursued toward reviving Japanese militarism," Mr. Chernenko said in the speech, which was reported by the official Tass news agency.

Mr. Chernenko's speech came amid continued efforts to resolve a dispute with China, which began with disagreements over ideology in the early 1960s.

Those efforts have included several sessions among lower-level officials, the last of which began Oct. 18 in Beijing. Little progress has been reported.

In addition, last month, the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, spent more than six hours in talks with his Chinese counterpart, Wu Xueqian, at the United Nations. Mr. Wu said the talks were "important," but said no compromise was made on major problems.

Those include China's insistence that Soviet troops leave Afghanistan and that Moscow end its support of Vietnam's presence in Cambodia.

The presence of Soviet troops in Mongolia, which has been under Soviet influence since it became a nation in 1924, has been another subject of Chinese-Soviet disagreement.

Moscow says all three issues are not related to bilateral relations and therefore should not be posed as conditions.

But the Kremlin has clearly indicated its wish for improved ties.

Clocks to Be Set Back In U.S., British Isles

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Clocks in the United States and the British Isles will be turned back one hour Sunday before dawn, as the United States returns to standard time and summer time ends in Britain and Ireland.

The changeover comes at 2 A.M. local time Sunday, when daylight saving time ends in the United States and Britain and Ireland return to Greenwich Mean Time.

El Alamein: Survivors Gather at Lonely Site of '42 Desert Battle

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

EL ALAMEIN, Egypt — Forty-two years ago this week, as a full moon illuminated an expanse of relentlessly flat desert by the sea, the battle of El Alamein began. Half of all people alive today had not been born then. But fathers and history books describe General Bernard Law Montgomery's rout of Germany's Desert Fox, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

The battle, which lasted from Oct. 23 to Nov. 4, 1942, was a World War II milestone. Nazi Germany, which had never lost a major battle, would never win one again. Montgomery's Eighth Army pushed Rommel's Africa Corps back into Libya and foiled his plan of conquering Alexandria, Cairo and the Suez Canal before pressing on to the Gulf oilfields.

But the price of victory was high. In a region that has known much bloodshed before and since, the carnage of El Alamein has rarely been equalled in battle.

Last Sunday, representatives of the former warring nations and veterans gathered at El Alamein, as they do each year, to honor the 13,560 Commonwealth soldiers killed, wounded and listed as missing and the 59,000 Germans and Italians killed, wounded or captured.

The ceremonies at the British, German and Italian memorials have always been simple affairs. El



Montgomery

Alamein's remoteness — 75 miles (120 kilometers) from poorly paved roads from Alexandria and six hours by dusty car from Cairo — have deterred all but the most ardent veterans, history buffs, military attachés and diplomats.

The British, Italian and German memorials are strikingly beautiful, simple structures, each a reflection of very different national character. The British cemetery is as well-manicured as a country garden; the Italian memorial is soaring and majestic as an ancient cathedral; the German monument as

doquently austere as a medieval fortress, which it resembles.

"The price of pride is high, and paid by the young," says an inscription on the German memorial.

The three governments rotate as host of the major commemorative ceremony. This year Italy presided. Giancarlo Izzo, Italy's consul-general in Alexandria, said it was an Italian who started the campaign to commemorate El Alamein.

Piero Caccia Dominioni, Count of Silivengo, who fought in the battle, returned after the war to help bury the dead. Aided only by a few Bedouins, he lived in the desert for almost a decade, collecting and burying the remains of soldiers of all nationalities.

In the early 1950s, he began raising money for a memorial for Italy's dead. In 1956, the project began, paid for by the Italian government.

What emerged was a majestic structure, a white marble edifice overlooking the sea. A giant cross hangs on the wall closest to the water, illuminated only by the light that filters in from the dome 140 feet (42.5 meters) above.

The footsteps of the occasional visitor and the murmur of the reading of the names of the dead echo on the marble stones. The desert winds whine through the mausoleum, as if in mourning for *Il Caduti Italiani*, Italy's fallen, inscribed on the memorial's facade.

Italy's defense minister, Giovanni Spadolini, flew in by helicop-



Rommel

Many on the tour had fought in the battle, and as the hour grew late and the wine carafes empty, they reminisced.

"I've been saving for five years for this trip," said Michael Lee, who fought in the desert wars between 1940 and 1943. "I wanted to come back. I felt I owed it to my friends who died here. But after all these years, I still don't know. The casualties were so high. Were all those deaths necessary?"

Donald Reid, who was captured by the Germans at Bir Hakeim in Libya, said: "We had to attack. Rommel could have been resupplied."

Mr. Reid, who is the uncle of Hilary Weir, wife of the British ambassador to Cairo, described the confrontation as a "hard-slogging match" that was more like a sea battle than a land war.

Earlier that day, the Reids and other visitors attended a public ceremony given by the British. As two buglers played and ambassadors laid wreaths near the base of a tall marble cross, visitors wandered among the graves of the 7,367 men buried in the Commonwealth cemetery.

An old Greek woman stood silently in front of a tombstone at the far end of the cemetery. After some minutes she laid a homemade wreath against the marker. It was one of the 83 graves of unidentified men. "A soldier of the 1939-45 war," the inscription read. "Known unto God."

How Israelis Keep Up With an Economy Gone Mad

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Numbers are Murrel Kohn's business. A graduate of the Wharton School of Finance and a certified public accountant in Israel and the United States, he can do more than balance the family checkbook. But recently, Mr. Kohn has seen numbers that have left him reeling.

"The textbooks have not been written yet on how to deal with this type of economy," he said.

He was speaking of the Israeli economy, which has come to resemble a creation of the Mad Hatter. At 7 P.M. a few days ago, the government announced a new round of cuts in its subsidies of basic food commodities, setting off a wild scramble that night and early the next morning to buy out food stocks at subsidized prices.

Men raced through one central Jerusalem supermarket carrying whole slabs of beef. "People will kill for frozen chicken," said one woman shopper.

When inflation reaches an annual level of close to 1,000 percent, which is where it stands today in Israel, everything speeds up in a mad dash to beat the price rises and the daily decline in the value of the national currency, the shekel.

Workers, paid at the end of the month, began in recent months to clean out the supermarkets in the first few days of the next month. Many stores countered by raising prices steeply on the first of the month. The Histadrut, Israel's giant trade union federation, then sent out teams of price watchers to report cases of price gouging.

The inflation serves as an accelerator on all forms of economic activity. The monthly rise in the consumer price index is now so high that Israeli workers, by prior agreement, are entitled to a cost-of-living adjustment of their salaries every month rather than quarterly. This in turn requires

equally frequent adjustments in tax brackets and the monthly publication of new income tax withholding schedules by the government.

It is in this bizarre economic atmosphere that Mr. Kohn, 45, is trying to function both as a small businessman (his accounting firm has 10 employees) and the head of a family of five.

It is an economy not only of rampant inflation, but of great uncertainty. When will the government subsidies be cut next? Is a major currency devaluation coming soon? Are my savings safe?

On top of all this is a banking system that is both enormously complex and frequently inefficient. Mr. Kohn, who estimates he spends an hour a day keeping track of bank and other financial-related matters, is among those who believe that the amount of time and energy that Israelis spend maneuvering through the chaotic economy is one of the reasons for the country's decline in productivity, which in turn is a key element in its current economic crisis.

One thing that must be tracked closely is the amount of money in shekel checking accounts. These accounts are not linked to the value of the U.S. dollar, and as a result lose value every day as the shekel declines. The trick, as Mr. Kohn and other Israelis know, is to convert dollars or money from dollar-linked accounts into shekels only when they are needed.

A year ago, the government finance minister, Yoram Aridor, was forced to resign when news leaked of his plan to link the entire Israeli economy to the dollar and make the U.S. currency legal tender here. The government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres rejected this past week a so-called dollarization scheme to curb inflation and opted for a more traditional approach involving subsidy cuts and a proposed price freeze.

But more and more, it is the stable value of the U.S. dollar that makes the Israeli economy. The Histadrut's price-watching patrols reported that more than half the stores they visited posted prices in dollars, which is technically illegal.

For individuals, the safest haven for savings is a Patam bank account, in which deposits are linked to the dollar.

The alternative is what is known as a "Pablat" account, an acronym for the Hebrew phrase "deposit under the floor tiles." This refers to the immense amount of U.S. currency that Israelis are hoarding.

Like most businessmen here, Mr. Kohn has long been operating on a dollar basis. With the daily changes in the shekel rate of exchange, it is the only way to keep track of real expenses and income.

"If I have a profit of 300,000 shekels, what does that mean?" he said. "But if you tell me I have a profit of \$10,000, that means something."

Three years ago, when inflation was running at the modest rate of about 100 percent a year, Mr. Kohn began billing his clients in dollars. They could pay in shekels, at the rate of exchange on the day of payment.

Six months ago, Mr. Kohn's employees demanded and won the same treatment. Their salaries are now set in dollars, and paid in shekels at the rate of exchange at the end of the month.

■ **Price-Wage Talks Break Down**

Talks on a wage and price agreement to rein in inflation broke down Friday. Renters reported from Tel Aviv.

Representatives of the Finance Ministry, Histadrut and industrialists were in their third day of negotiations on the proposed controls. The Histadrut secretary-general, Israel Kassar, said the proposals were unfair to workers, and added, "We will reject the talks when the government submits new proposals."

China Accepts Commercial Practicing Of Medicine

Reuters

BEIJING — China will allow the introduction of widespread private medicine as a supplement to the chronically overstretched state health system.

The change was the latest in a series of far-reaching reforms announced this month designed to reduce the role of the state in economic planning, to revitalize industry, cut large state subsidies and gradually allow market forces greater rein.

Cui Yueli, the public health minister, said in a signed article published Thursday in Beijing's Guangming Ribao that local collectives and individuals were now authorized to open medical businesses and make a profit from them. The story also was the main front-page news of Friday's China Daily, a newspaper in English.

The move is designed to help fill large gaps in the underfinanced state system, which cannot provide enough hospital beds or doctors for the country's 1 billion people.

The minister said the government would encourage small towns, collectively owned businesses, retired doctors and medical workers to set up drug stores and clinics. Medical staff members in state-run institutions that are adequately manned would be allowed to start private businesses while retaining the right to return to their original posts, he said.

The Soviet Union has criticized the reforms, citing predictions that they would undermine Communist ideology and lead to inflation and unemployment. The sweeping changes were announced after a meeting of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee.

The minister said that allowing private medical practice was the main way to improve the thin stretched health network. The government has permitted private medicine on a small scale in the past, but the latest announcement gave the go-ahead for it to become much more widespread.

China has two basic medical payment systems: The urban plan is state-run and almost free for workers and officials, while 80 percent of the population who live in the countryside make varying contributions to local health centers.

■ **Rumors Spur Buying**

Many Chinese have engaged in panic buying because of price increases expected as part of a new economic program, but prices have not yet gone up, a deputy director of the State Economic Commission said Friday, according to a report of The Associated Press from Beijing.

"It's true there have been some rumors," said Ge Jiwu. "Many people went to the shops to buy things in a rush." He said eggs, woolens and blankets were among the coveted items.

Other officials said that eggs and woolens are in great demand every autumn in Beijing.

Under the reforms, the prices of about 10 percent of the nation's output will be set according to supply and demand.

Virus Found Of Hepatitis

(Continued from Page 1)

tists can now proceed to purify and study the virus more closely, possibly leading to a treatment for the disease.

The co-authors of the paper were Belinda Seto, of the Food and Drug Administration; William G. Coleman Jr. of the health institutes, and Sten Ivarson of the University of Göteborg in Sweden, a visiting researcher at the FDA.

■ **Related to AIDS**

Dr. Gerety said Thursday that, to his surprise, the new studies indicate that the newly discovered virus appears to belong to the same family as the recently discovered virus responsible for AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The Washington Post reported.

Work by Dr. Robert Gallo, a National Cancer Institute researcher, has implicated various forms of one kind of retrovirus, human T-cell leukemia virus, as a cause of a human blood cancer and AIDS, a disease of the immune system for which there is no effective treatment.

■ **N.Y. May Seize Drunks' Cars**

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — District Attorney Elizabeth Holtzman of Brooklyn said Thursday that she would act to seize cars driven by drunken drivers in cases involving repeated offenses or serious injuries to others. Other prosecutors in the city indicated they were planning similar action.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Afghans Said to Set Reporter's Return

PARIS (AP) — Jacques Abouchar, the French television journalist who was pardoned after receiving an 18-year prison sentence for entering Afghanistan illegally, probably will be returned to France on Saturday, a spokesman for a French legislator said Friday.

A spokesman for Yves Tavernier, a Socialist who heads the National Assembly's study group on Afghan questions, said Mr. Tavernier was scheduled to leave late Friday for Kabul aboard a special flight to bring Mr. Abouchar back to France. An earlier flight had to turn back for technical reasons, it was reported.

Mr. Abouchar, 53, a reporter for the Antenne 2 television network, was captured on Sept. 17 when the Afghan guerrilla group with which he was traveling was ambushed by Soviet and Afghan troops. On Thursday, President Babrak Karmal said he would pardon Mr. Abouchar, and authorized his release.

Mitterrand Plays Down Bomb Dispute

LONDON (AFP) — President François Mitterrand of France ended a state visit to Britain on Friday with an appeal for a "sense of proportion" over a squabble caused when a French bomb expert planted explosives at the French Embassy here to test British security. He also said he expected improvements in East-West relations beginning next year.

Mr. Mitterrand, ending a four-day state visit, was asked about the embassy incident, which has aroused heated charges and countercharges from officials of France and Britain. "Let us keep a sense of proportion, which is after all a British quality," he said. He said the matter was under investigation and that he knew nothing more. The explosives were quickly found by trained British police dogs.

On East-West relations, he said it was reasonable to assume that by the beginning of next year, with the U.S. presidential election over, "we shall see the start of certain diplomatic moves and the resumption of negotiations between the great powers." He said France's role was to "prepare the ground so these negotiations may resume at the earliest possible moment."

Salvadoran Recants on Son's Slaying

SAN SALVADOR (NYT) — A senior official of a Salvadoran peasant union has admitted that he lied a week ago when he asserted that his son had been slain by a rightist death squad.

The official recounted his story Thursday. President José Napoleón Duarte reprimanded the U.S. Embassy here for having commented on an issue of national importance and for having failed to verify the facts of the case.

The false account Oct. 20 by the official, Alirio Montes, had led the U.S. Embassy to issue a denunciation of violence by death squads. It compared the reported killing to "the vile practices of Stalin and Hitler" and demanded an immediate government investigation. A U.S. Embassy spokesman declined Thursday to apologize for the statement. "The communiqué is not a false reflection of our views on that kind of violence."

In Washington, the Defense Department, reacting to press reports that U.S. soldiers would soon be involved in maneuvers on Salvadoran soil, asserted Friday that it had no plans to conduct exercises in El Salvador with the Salvadoran Army or Air Force.

U.S. Sets Latin American Maneuvers

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Defense Department plans to conduct a series of military exercises in Central America after the Nov. 6 election and early next year. The plans include a maneuver that will send U.S. forces into El Salvador, according to knowledgeable officials.

Several hundred U.S. troops are to participate in early December with Honduran and Salvadoran soldiers in a maneuver called King's Guard along the Honduran-Salvadoran border, the officials said Thursday. It would be the first time U.S. maneuvers in Honduras have spilled into El Salvador, they said.

The Pentagon officials has stepped up its intelligence-gathering activities in the region, officials said.

Turkish Finance Minister Removed

ANKARA (Reuters) — President Kenan Evren removed the minister of finance and customs, Vural Arıkan, from office Friday after he refused to resign in connection with what the Turkish press called a customs scandal. Ankara radio said.

Prime Minister Turgut Özal announced Thursday that Interior Minister Ali Taniyir, Mr. Özal's brother-in-law, had resigned, and that Mr. Arıkan was expected to go so Friday. But Mr. Arıkan was quoted in newspapers as saying he would not resign.

Yildirim Akbulut, a member of parliament from the ruling Motherland Party, has been named the new interior minister, and a minister of state, Ahmet Altıemecin, has been appointed the new minister of finance and customs.

Vietnamese Gangs Expanding in U.S.

NEW YORK (WP) — Gangs of Vietnamese refugees in 13 states are expanding criminal operations that include murder, extortion, gambling, prostitution, narcotics, robbery and smuggling, according to the President's Commission on Organized Crime.

An unidentified witness, claiming to be a high-level operative in a Vietnamese gang, testified Thursday that former Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky of South Vietnam, a resident of Orange County, California, controls four gangs in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Houston and Chicago with the aid of four or five former South Vietnamese generals. Mr. Ky, who owns a liquor store and is active with Vietnamese refugee groups, vigorously denied the charge.

The witness, brought to the hearing disguised in black robes and a hood, testified behind a screen. Police officials from Houston, Orange County, New Orleans and Arlington, Virginia, areas that have the nation's largest concentrations of Vietnamese refugees, said in testimony and interviews that the allegations by the witness about Mr. Ky are uncorroborated.

For the Record

The world chess championship's 18th game ended in a draw Friday after Gary Kasparov, playing white, made his 22d move against the champion, Anatoli Karpov. Mr. Karpov still leads the match, four victories to none, and needs two more victories to retain the championship. (AP)

A Salvadoran employee of the U.S. Embassy, Raúl Menéndez Aquino, 62, was shot and killed Friday morning as he walked to work in an attack that was apparently carried out by leftist guerrillas, an embassy spokesman said. (AP)

8 Named in Attack on Pope; Judge Says 2 Men Fired Shots

(Continued from Page 1)

cording to Mr. Albano, was "perceived as a mortal danger" by East European leaders who believed that it was "mostly due to the fervent religious character" of the people, strengthened by the election of "the first Polish pope in history." Killing the pope, according to this theory, would have helped curb the Polish opposition.

Mr. Martella said that, because of a lack of evidence, he had dropped charges that the three Bulgarians had plotted to assassinate the Solidarity leader Lech Walesa during his visit to Rome in January 1981.

Mr. Martella has asked for the extradition of two of the three Bulgarian suspects, Mr. Aivazov and Colonel Vasilev. But Italy has no extradition treaty with Bulgaria.

Mr. Antonov, the former airline official, has been under arrest since Nov. 25, 1982.

Mr. Antonov's defense counsel, Giuseppe Consolo, said in an interview Thursday night that he expected the cases to go to trial. He predicted that Mr. Antonov would be cleared.

Mr. Consolo said Mr. Agca's lack of credibility as a witness would be central to Mr. Antonov's defense. He said he would cite Mr. Agca's frequent changes in testimony and his retractions of various charges.

In his report, Mr. Albano acknowledged shifts in Mr. Agca's

Shultz Urges U.S. to Use Force Against Terrorists

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut in the past 18 months.

The first attack, on April 18, 1983, killed 63 persons. The second, the following Oct. 23, killed 241 marines and navy personnel. The latest one, on Sept. 20, left 14 persons dead. Vehicles carrying explosives were used in all three attacks.

A senior official in Washington said Thursday that the Defense Department, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Central Intelligence Agency were much more wary than Mr. Shultz of using military power against terrorists, who usually cannot be precisely identified.

Also, he said, the White House, concerned about lack of public support for counterterrorist actions, has been unwilling so far to do more than call for further discussion. It has not endorsed the program outlined by Mr. Shultz.

Mr. Shultz said that his proposal did not conflict with the more cautious tone of the president. He said it entailed improving intelligence gathering to ensure that military action was directed at those responsible for the terrorist acts. "But," he added, "you cannot be absolutely sure."

After the bombing of the marine

barracks, the White House said that once the culprits were found, they would pay a price.

■ **Bush Notes Disagreement**

Mr. Bush, told Friday in a television interview that Mr. Shultz had talked of armed retaliation "even if it kills innocent people," responded: "I disagree with that." The AP reported. He added, "I think you've got to pinpoint it and we're not going to go out and bomb innocent civilians or something of that nature."

Mr. Reagan said: "I think what Secretary Shultz was saying was that you couldn't rule out the possibility of innocent people being killed. He was not saying that we would do that."

He added: "I don't think it was a statement of policy. He was saying all these things must be considered."

■ **Lack of Barrier Fanned**

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in its report on the bombing at the embassy annex, said it was unable to determine why a barrier had not been erected or whether anyone in the embassy had specifically raised the issue in the days immediately following the bombing. The Washington Post reported.



George P. Shultz at the Park Avenue Synagogue.

The report, which was distributed Thursday to members of the committee, also said that a Defense Intelligence Agency team's survey of security in Beirut before the bombing "contained no intelligence findings or specific recommendations on security measures, and indeed did little more than reiterate what all concerned already knew: that Beirut is a dangerous place and buildings such as the annex are vulnerable to terrorist attack."

Aide to Kohl New Leader Of Bundestag

(Continued from Page 1)

a close. He said the goal of some people was to "bring down this government and this chancellor." He added that "we will have this out in public."

Mr. Jeuninger is due to testify before the parliamentary commission of inquiry on Nov. 9. The commission's mandate is to find out whether Flick was able to buy a tax exemption of 800 million DM on capital gains by making huge payments to political parties and politicians in the 1970s.

Former Chancellor Willy Brandt, who is head of the Social Democratic Party, testified before the commission Friday.

He declared that, contrary to entries found in the ledgers of Flick, he had never received any money from the concern either directly or indirectly. He was quoted as having said that the Flick management had confirmed in a letter to him, at the request of his attorney, that there were never any such payments.

About 900 pages of Flick documents are in the hands of the Bonn prosecutor's office and have been turned over to the parliamentary commission. Excerpts have been widely quoted in the press.

Financial records kept by Rudolph Diehl, Flick's chief accountant in the 1970s, indicate that the company may have paid some 25 million DM to politicians, political parties and party-related institutions between 1969 and 1980, according to the Munich newspaper, Süddeutsche Zeitung.

According to the accounts cited by the newspaper, about 15 million DM went to the Christian Democrats and institutions supported by them, 6.5 million to the Free Democrats and 4.3 million to the Social Democrats and institutions close to them.

The newspaper said that 190,000 DM were listed in connection with Mr. Brandt, 665,000 DM in connection with Mr. Kohl, and more than 1 million DM each in connection with Franz Josef Strauss, the state premier of Bavaria, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the foreign minister and party chief of the Free Democrats.

The weekly Der Spiegel and other publications have quoted extensively from the Flick documents.

As cited by the press, the accounts always say that a payment was made "because of" a certain politician, citing him by name. The entries never state specifically that a payment was made to a certain man.

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NEW TRENDS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT.

Robert Ankom, Group Treasurer, Peugeot S.A.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT IN A CAPITAL GOODS INDUSTRY.

Martin H. Kolk, Cash and Foreign Exchange Manager, Fokker B.V.

NETTING SYSTEMS IN A SERVICE BASED INTERNATIONAL.

Michael Bryant, Treasurer, Hertz Europe Ltd.

Luncheon Address: THE OUTLOOK FOR THE GERMAN ECONOMY.

Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Member of Parliament, former Minister of Economics, West Germany.

BANK WRITTEN FOREIGN EXCHANGE OPTIONS.

Bruce Brittain, Vice President, Economics Department, Solomon Brothers Inc.

Peter J. Wilkinson, Manager, Corporate Treasury Services, National Westminster Bank, plc.

THE USE OF CURRENCY AND INTEREST SWAPS AS A FINANCING TECHNIQUE.

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27-10-84

Jaruzelski Denounces Priest's Abduction

The Associated Press

WARSAW — General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, called on the Communist Party Central Committee Friday to condemn the abduction of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, the Roman Catholic priest who was kidnapped a week ago in northern Poland.

In his first public remarks on the kidnapping, General Jaruzelski said at a meeting of the Central Committee that it "should assume a stand condemning the act of dangerous banditry, which so shocked the public opinion of our country."

The Central Committee convened a two-day meeting Friday, scheduled before the kidnapping, to deal with questions of law and order. The meeting was overshadowed by the abduction of Father Popieluszko, 37, a popular Warsaw cleric who is known for his anti-government sermons.

"We are still facing all kinds of challenges and problems," General Jaruzelski said. "We should firmly fight everything that poisons the social atmosphere, violates elementary norms of law and order, and at the same time" strikes against the policies of Poland's Communist leadership.

Excerpts of General Jaruzelski's speech, which opened the plenum, were distributed by PAP news agency.

Also at the plenum, Jozef Czerwinski, a Politburo member who is a close Jaruzelski adviser, said that "forces hostile to our homeland" were attempting "to antagonize the state and church, to push them into a situation of deep conflict."

"We repeat today: We are irrevocably for the constant development of constructive relations between the state and the Roman Catholic Church," Mr. Czerwinski said. His remarks were broadcast over Polish radio.

There was still no indication as to the whereabouts of Father Popieluszko on Friday, one week after his abduction. A senior union activist said chances were "rather slim" that the cleric was still alive.

Earlier, Robert Gillette of the Los Angeles Times reported from Warsaw:

Activists in the Polish political opposition believe that a vigilante group operating in northern Poland with links to the police may have carried out the abduction of Father Popieluszko.

The activists, who asked not to be identified by name, said that a group calling itself the Anti-Solidarity Organization first surfaced last February in Torun, 125 miles (202 kilometers) northwest of Warsaw, the area where Father Popieluszko was kidnapped on Oct. 19.

The group was reported to have announced its formation with leaflets criticizing the government for its "ineffective" suppression of Solidarity, the outlawed independent labor union, and vowing to do a more thorough job.

On Thursday evening, the government announced that it had arrested three persons, including an Interior Ministry employee, in connection with the kidnapping. The employee was identified only as Grzegorz P.

His arrest has reinforced the belief among Solidarity activists that members of the national police and security forces may have formed such vigilante groups. It was unclear whether the other two men had any connection to the police.

Activists have acknowledged that they have no evidence that such groups take instructions from General Jaruzelski's regime.

According to official accounts, Mr. Popieluszko and his driver were stopped outside Torun Oct.

19 by three men in a car. According to the driver, who escaped, one of the men was dressed as a traffic officer.

Diplomatic observers said that the existence of one or more vigilante groups, possibly formed from hard-line groups in the police or security forces, is plausible in view of a number of unexplained deaths of little-known Solidarity activists over the past three years.

According to former Solidarity activists, as many as eight persons were abducted and released in the Bydgoszcz-Torun area this year before Father Popieluszko was kidnapped. Four of the abductions occurred in Torun in February.

In addition to the abductions, an active member of the Rural Solidarity organization died under mysterious circumstances last Feb. 11 in the same area of northern Poland. Piotr Bartoszcze, 33, was found dead near his home about 25 miles from Torun.

Although the body reportedly lay in only a few inches of water at the bottom of a drainage pit, police ruled the death accidental. Mr. Bartoszcze's friends, however, remain convinced that he was murdered.

The establishment of space factories to produce high-quality drugs may occur before the end of the century, said Anatoly Alexandrov, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. "We are going to make our space missions longer and longer," he added.

O. G. Gazenko, an expert on space medicine, said cosmonauts could remain in orbit for a year or more without damage to their health.

"From the purely theoretical point of view, we do not see any limits on prolonged space flight," Mr. Gazenko said, "but this doesn't mean all

difficulties are solved. It's obvious that, the longer time in orbit, the more problems on returning to Earth."

The three cosmonauts, who returned Oct. 2, appeared to be in good health in their first formal report on the flight. Immediately after they landed, however, they were carried away on stretchers for hospitalization and observation.

"It is not easy after such a long flight to go back to Earth," said Dr. Oleg Atkov, a heart specialist and crew member. "We became tired very fast. It was difficult to stand up and the atmospheric stability was decreased. All of us felt that, and those who flew on other space missions felt the same."

The third cosmonaut, Leonid Kizim, headed the crew of a 1980 space mission.

Dr. Atkov said weightlessness remained the main health barrier for long-term space voyages.

"We have to progress by small steps in this field," he said.



Dr. Oleg Atkov, left, with Vladimir Solov'yev and Leonid Kizim, mission commander.

Cosmonaut Calls Space Factories Feasible

Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — A cosmonaut who returned this month from a record-setting 238-day mission says the Soviet Union is "approaching the stage" of putting space factories into orbit.

"Our mission was a step toward that goal," Vladimir Solov'yev, one of three cosmonauts who made the record stay in space, said at a news conference Thursday.

The establishment of space factories to produce high-quality drugs may occur before the end of the century, said Anatoly Alexandrov, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. "We are going to make our space missions longer and longer," he added.

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"We have to progress by small steps in this field," he said.

U.S. Might Raise Warhead Ceiling

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Edward L. Rowny, the chief U.S. negotiator in the stalled arms talks with the Soviet Union, says the Reagan administration might consider revising its proposed ceiling of 5,000 U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear warheads in order to reach an agreement with the Russians.

Meanwhile, in Seattle, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, said warmer relations with the Soviet Union appeared likely, probably because of a trend toward greater stability in the Kremlin.

Mr. Rowny, who made his comments at a press luncheon Thursday at the Heritage Foundation in Washington, said: "If they will not reduce to 5,000, we are willing to entertain the number they are willing to come down to." He noted that the Soviet proposal called for 11,500 warheads.

Asked how high the administration would go above 5,000 warheads, Mr. Rowny said, "It depends on what you'll give me in trade." He said the United States had something under 7,500 strate-

gic warheads and the Soviet Union a somewhat higher number.

"The president has said to me, 'Nothing is in concrete. We're flexible. Don't put anything on a take-it-or-leave-it basis,'" Mr. Rowny said. "When he says that, it means to me that if the Soviets won't come down to 5,000 but will come down to some other number, then we'll look at it."

Before U.S.-Soviet negotiations came to a halt last December, both sides had modified their initial proposals. But the 5,000 ceiling, set by Mr. Reagan in May 1982, remained on the table.

Mr. Rowny said the United States would make no concessions to draw the Soviet Union back to negotiations. But he said the other side could expect flexibility from Washington if the arms talks did resume.

He said the United States would continue to insist that what he called the "destabilizing" Soviet advantage in heavy land-based missiles be narrowed. Mr. Rowny said the United States was prepared to sharply reduce its planned arsenal of bomber-carried cruise missiles in exchange.

Partly because it has changed leadership twice in recent years, the Soviet Union "has been in a period of withdrawal for some time," Mrs. Kirkpatrick added.

U.S. Pledges \$45 Million In Food Aid To Ethiopia

By Philip M. Boffe

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has committed itself to providing \$45 million in food aid to help relieve the famine in Ethiopia, which is threatening at least six million people, according to the administrator of the Agency for International Development.

M. Peter McPherson, whose agency has been criticized for failing to do more, said Thursday that the new amount of food aid committed since this fiscal year began Oct. 1 was "frankly enormous," roughly double the amount spent in the entire previous year.

Mr. McPherson contrasted the U.S. response with what he termed the "callous indifference" of the Soviet Union, which he said had "done nothing" to help the Marxist government of Ethiopia fight the famine. He said the Soviet Union provided its client state last year with \$3 million worth of rice, a food not usually eaten in Ethiopia, and otherwise concentrated on supplying military aid.

The \$45 million committed by Washington will buy and transport to Ethiopia about 30,000 metric tons of wheat and other foodstuffs, the agency said. The food will be distributed by private groups.

The U.S. announcement brought mixed reactions from private relief agencies. Ken Curtin, assistant director for Africa at Catholic Relief Services, the major distributor of U.S. government food, welcomed the aid and called for more.

Mr. Curtin said that his organization hoped to persuade the agency to perhaps triple its commitment to supply food to relief organizations in coming months.

"The private organizations are expanding to the absolute maximum," he said, "but the amount of food we'll be able to handle will only put a strong dent in the problem. The private organizations can only do about a quarter of the job."

Mr. Curtin said the relief organizations had long been urging the U.S. government to deal directly with the Ethiopian government.

Nicholas Moltzen, a lobbyist doing research for the Maryknoll Fathers in Ossining, New York, charged that the Reagan administration had made the famine worse by being "very slow" and "very tight-fisted" about providing aid to a Soviet ally.

Mr. McPherson charged that the Ethiopian government had spent more than \$100 million celebrating its 10th anniversary recently but was "not especially interested" in coping with the famine for most of the past year.

Private relief workers say, however, that Ethiopia has one of the best famine response programs in Africa.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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Criticism Grows in Philippines Of U.S. Ties to Marcos Regime

By Bob Secor

MANILA — Arthur Aguilera, a businessman, stood up at a Rotary Club meeting in the Makati financial district and greeted the guest speaker, U.S. Ambassador Stephen W. Bosworth, about the value to the Philippines of two strategic U.S. military bases here.

"We run the risk of being incinerated by a Soviet missile attack to defend your democracy while your government supports a regime which makes a mockery of our democracy," Mr. Aguilera snapped at the diplomat.

Mr. Aguilera and other Rotarians who fired barbs at Mr. Bosworth during a club meeting Thursday once would have been counted among the staunchest backers of U.S. interests in the Philippines.

But the assassination 14 months ago of the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., unleashed new opposition to President Ferdinand E. Marcos and swelled the ranks of those skeptical of American ties to the Marcos government.

Efforts by Washington to win back that support were undercut by President Ronald Reagan's comments in last Sunday's foreign policy debate that suggested the only alternative to a Marcos government was a Communist takeover.

The State Department sought to clarify the statement, saying Mr. Reagan did not mean to count on the legitimate opposition movement, a growing political force. But leaders of the nonviolent anti-Mar-

cos forces said they did not believe the sincerity of the explanations.

[The Philippines' leading opposition party cut its ties with the United States Friday because of Mr. Reagan's debate comment, United Press International reported from Manila. The Filipino Democratic Party-Laban said in a statement that the comment indicated Washington would ignore the moderate opposition to Mr. Marcos. The Laban arm of the party was founded by Mr. Aquino.]

Francisco Tatad, a former Marcos cabinet minister who joined the opposition four years ago, said of Mr. Reagan's statement, "It was by far the biggest single blow to his non-Communist, middle-of-the-road opposition to authoritarianism, and it came at a time when most opposition leaders could have sworn the Reagan administration was distancing itself from the Marcos government."

Critics of the government have long complained that Mr. Reagan has winked at human rights violations and other aspects of Mr. Marcos's rule.

In his remarks, Mr. Reagan acknowledged concern over Mr. Marcos's restriction of democratic rights, but asked, "What is the alternative?"

"It is a large Communist movement to take over the Philippines," the president continued. "They have been our friends since their inception as a nation, and I think that we've had enough of [a] record of letting, under the guise of revolu-

tion, someone that we thought was a little more right than we would be... go and then winding up with totalitarianism, pure and simple, as the alternative."

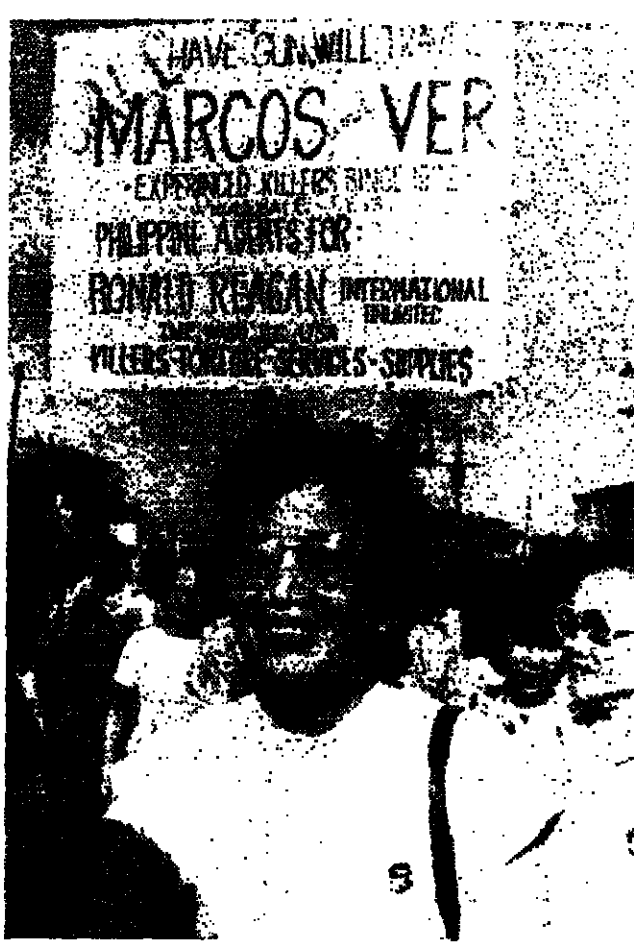
"I think that we're better off, for example with the Philippines, of trying to retain their friendship and help them right the wrongs we see rather than throwing them to the wolves and facing a Communist power in the Pacific."

Correct or not, the president's assessment of the political landscape in this former American colony underscored a nettlesome problem as Mr. Marcos, beset by economic troubles and civil unrest, moves into what many analysts think may be the twilight of his rule.

Analysts say the confusion over the Marcos succession bodes ill for the United States, which hopes to retain the right to use strategically situated Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Naval Station north of Manila. The bases, the analysts say, may become pawns in future Philippine power struggles.

Mr. Reagan's view that the Communist movement is a large one that threatens the government is not shared by many moderate opposition figures, political analysts and diplomats. Even the Communists acknowledge they are several years away from marshaling the force and support needed to topple the regime.

Australian Aid Linkage
Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia has suggested that future



Cory Aquino, wife of the slain opposition leader, marching in Manila this past week against the Marcos government.

aid to the Philippines could depend on the Marcos government taking satisfactory action over the killing of Mr. Aquino. The Associated Press reported from Sydney.

"I want to make the point that Australia has a very keen interest in

development in the Philippines, there is a long historical association. We have an aid program there and we will be watching very, very closely the developments in that country," Mr. Hawke said Thursday.

Papandreou Attacks Solidarity

Greek Leader Also Praises Jaruzelski and Criticizes West

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has described Poland's leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, as a patriot and has criticized the Solidarity movement as "negative and dangerous."

The head of Greece's Socialist government made the remarks in a news conference aboard the plane on which he was returning from an official visit to Warsaw.

Mr. Papandreou was the first leader of a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to visit Poland since General Jaruzelski imposed martial law and outlawed Solidarity in 1981.

Mr. Papandreou, whose government was the only NATO member to reject the sanctions imposed following martial law, combined his support for General Jaruzelski with charges that the United States and other Western countries were seeking to "destabilize" the Soviet bloc through their support of Solidarity.

"It is clear that the West's indignation over Solidarity's dissolution is not due to the fact that the capitalist regimes of the West would like to have a Solidarity in their own countries," Mr. Papandreou said Wednesday.

"Therefore, the real aim of their attack was not their great sensitivity — I would like to see that toward Turkey, Chile, El Salvador; I would like to see it there first because Turkey belongs to the democratic camp, let's not forget it, even if every day it executes union leaders, leftists and its political opponents."

He said the West had considered Poland "the weakest link in the Eastern bloc to bring about a more general destabilization, with all the consequences that that could have for peace in Europe."

Mr. Papandreou singled out the United States in describing economic sanctions as an attack on the stability of Eastern Europe. He said:

"They are part of the specific, conscious aim of the United States especially, which in some ways is also accepted in the West — not always and not totally — to destabilize the political structure of the Eastern countries, the countries of the Eastern bloc. This is very, very clear."

[The United States accused Mr.



Andreas Papandreou

Papandreou of misrepresenting its policy in Poland. Reuters reported Thursday from Washington.

[A State Department spokesman said that Mr. Papandreou had displayed "a total misunderstanding of U.S. policy as well as current realities in Poland and Eastern Europe." He said U.S. policy was designed to encourage reconciliation between the Polish government and people.]

Mr. Papandreou recalled that in its early stages he had praised Solidarity as the most important movement since the October Revolution.

But he continued: "Solidarity had all the elements that could lead

to peaceful reform, which would have required considerable time. Both persistence and patience were necessary. For reasons that I cannot judge or know, the pace of the confrontation proceeded so rapidly as to create the great showdown. Movements that are revolutionary, that aim for change of great scope, should know when to do what."

"If the progressive, radical movements are not in a position to operate within the existing framework of historical possibilities, then they become negative and dangerous because then there is regression."

"Unfortunately that is my opinion on Solidarity."

The prime minister contended that Poland should not be judged by Western standards, whereas Turkey should.

He said: "I don't see why a government that belongs to another political and military camp should pass examinations in the West. Those to be examined by the West are those that belong to the West, like Turkey. However, the United States does not isolate Turkey, where people are executed, imprisoned and tortured every day."

"When the United States does that, it will become credible. Not before."

The prime minister warned against viewing the Jaruzelski regime as military, even though the general wears a uniform. "That would be a mistake," he added.

Arab Envoy Hurt, One Killed in Rome

The Associated Press

ROME — The vice consul of the United Arab Emirates was seriously wounded Friday and an Iranian woman who was with him was killed when shots were fired at the diplomat's car, police said.

A Jordanian was arrested at the scene of the shooting, police said. Police said they had found a pistol in the bushes near the scene, along with five spent cartridges.

The shooting took place on the Via Cassia, in the northern part of Rome, when the diplomat slowed his car to turn. He was hit once in the head. The Iranian, a university student, was struck by three bullets and killed.

ANSA, the Italian news agency, identified the diplomat as Moham-

med al-Sowaidi, 27, and the student as Nourhane Montasseri, 23. ANSA gave the Jordanian's name as Jihad Mohammed Othman, 22. A caller who said he represented the Arab Revolutionary Brigades claimed the shooting in a telephone call to Agence France-Presse in Paris.

Students Sue Yale for Strike

New York Times Service

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — A multimillion-dollar damage suit against Yale University has been filed by 102 students charging that a monthlong strike by clerical and technical workers has denied them services to which they are entitled.

Despite Afghan War, It's Still Business as Usual for Smugglers

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

CHAMAN, Pakistan — Although the war between Afghan guerrillas and Soviet-backed forces continues within sight just across the border in Kandahar province, it is business as usual for smugglers in this dusty frontier town in Baluchistan.

Sidewalks in front of shops in the bazaar are piled high with black-market, Japanese-made color television sets, their cartons stenciled "Via U.S.S.R. in transit to Kabul, Afghanistan."

Soviet-made refrigerators and washing machines, smuggled with ease from Kabul across the border despite the presence of Soviet and Afghan troops, are popular items because of their cut-rate prices. Fine English wool suiting fabric sells for \$14 a yard, a fraction of what it would cost on London's Savile Row.

Pakistani police look the other way as they amble up Chaman's bustling main street, past \$115 washing machines and shops crammed with bolts of silks from Japan, which, the local Baluchi merchants say, find their way here by a circuitous route through Hong Kong, Soviet ports and Kabul.

"You can buy almost anything you want at half the price," said a well-dressed businessman from Quetta, who had driven three hours over spine-jarring roads from the provincial capital to do some bargain shopping.

The outskirts of Chaman about the Afghan border, and it is common for townspeople to climb to the roofs of their houses to watch Afghan tanks firing at rebel positions, or Soviet MiGs conducting air strikes around the village of Spin Buldak just across the frontier.

From the east, Chaman is approached through the 14-mile (about 22-kilometer) Khojak Pass, a rocky defile that rises spectacularly to 11,000 feet (about 3,350 meters) and then drops abruptly to this ancient way station of the trading caravans that used to ply between the Caucasus and the Orient.

Even now, camel trains are a common sight along the road to Quetta as the nomadic Pathan tribesmen and their herds migrate to southern Baluchistan for the approaching winter.

In August alone, 54 persons were killed in Pakistan by cross-border artillery shelling and Afghan air bombardments, and the Soviet Union has threatened wider action unless Pakistan curtails its support for Afghan rebels battling the government of President Babrak Karmal.

Rickshaws carrying Pathans, whose tribes are spread on both sides of the border, shuttle constantly over a 200-yard (about 183-meter) no-man's land, as Afghan laborers on this side feverishly transfer crates of Afghan apples, grapes and pomegranates to Pakistani trucks for shipment to the interior.

Richard Brautigan, a Writer, Dies; Suicide Is Suspected

The Associated Press

BOLINAS, California — Richard Brautigan, 49, whose novels and poetry about love, death and offbeat lives brought him popularity among young people in the 1960s, was found dead Thursday at his home here, his publisher and friends said Friday. Authorities said he had apparently died of a gunshot wound.

Investigators had not confirmed the identification of the body. But friends, including David Fechter, a San Francisco private detective who said he found the body, said they were sure it was the author. Mr. Fechter said he believed Mr. Brautigan had committed suicide.

Mr. Brautigan, a native of Spokane, Washington, was living in Haight-Ashbury, a bohemian district of San Francisco, when his "Trout Fishing in America" was published in 1967.

It sold two million copies. He followed that with "Confederate General from Big Sur." Other nov-

els included "In Watermelon Sugar," "Revenge of the Lawn," "The Abortion: An Historical Romance" and "The Fill Versus the Springhill Mine Disaster."

Other deaths:
James C. Pettillo, 92, president of the American Federation of Musicians, Tuesday in Chicago, after suffering a stroke.

Pascale Ogier, 24, who won the prize for best female interpretation at the Venice film festival in September for her role in "Les Nuits de la Plaine Line," (Full Moon in Paris), of a heart attack Thursday in Paris.

Dr. Herbert Wallace Schneider, 92, professor emeritus of religion and philosophy at Columbia University, Oct. 15 in Claremont, California.

Julian Hudson Mayfield, 56, a playwright, actor and novelist who wrote portrayals of black American life such as "The Hill," "The Long Night" and "The Grand Parade," Saturday of a heart ailment in Washington.

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Iran Says Iraqis Attacked Civilians

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iran accused Iraq on Friday of repeated air raids and the shelling of civilian targets, the Islamic Republic News Agency reported.

In a letter to the United Nations, Iran said Iraqi attacks had killed 20 civilians and wounded 50 since last summer, the Iranian agency said, in a report monitored in Nicosia.

In Tehran, the chief justice, Ayatollah Mas'avi Ardebili, indicated that Iran was prepared to drop its demand for damages from Iraq. "We only want Saddam and five or six other little satans," he said, referring to the Iranian demand that President Saddam Hussein resign or be overthrown.

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Prices Are Soaring for Silver Rarities

NEW YORK — There are few areas of the market where New York auctions have a British feel about them. English silver is one.

As Brian Cole conducted one of the biannual sales of "Important English and Continental Silver" at

SOURIN MELIKIAN

Christie's on Monday, the contrast with the other auctions held the past few days in New York could not have been greater.

Instead of the large crowds that now pack Christie's and Sotheby's at any important sale, there was a relatively sparse attendance. While silver buyers are fewer in number than picture or furniture buyers, they are knowledgeable people used to doing their homework before the sale. Their bidding is professional and cool and Christie's sale was no exception, which makes its successful outcome all the more noteworthy.

The total sold reached \$1.6 million, an impressive figure for silver. It is the second highest achieved in a single English silver auction in New York. Unsold items accounted for only 12 percent of the total.

An important factor in the success was the provenance of the objects, the great majority of which came from private owners — no fewer than five estates were mentioned on the catalog title page along with three collectors.

Anthony Phillips, the silver expert who joined Christie's of London in 1967 and went to New York in May 1977 when Christie's began to hold auctions in the United States, said that he makes a point of keeping goods from trade sources to a minimum. This time, he said, they amounted to about 10 percent in value. To professionals, a private provenance is always a strong inducement to bid — dealers hate to buy pieces that they know or be-

lieve have been consigned by fellow members of the trade. On Monday they had no such qualms. The most prominent dealers from London — Jonathan Norton of S. J. Phillips, and Jacques Koopman — were bidding as frequently as did their American colleagues, led by Eric Shrubsole.

Another factor in the success of the sale was the balance between good pieces in the medium-price range and the rarer pieces.

Among the former, a typical example was a George III silver-gilt two-handled cup and cover. The 120-ounce vase-shaped piece has the sinuous outline typical of the rococo era — its mark dates it to 1767. It is chased and applied with two putti amidst foliage.

English rococo enjoyed only a short-lived fashion in the 18th century and is much rarer than its French counterpart. The name of a royal goldsmith, Thomas Heming, further helped it to sell it at \$7,165, above the high estimate.

Another first-class piece in the same price range was a fine George III chafing dish made in 1765 by John Koster. The base and the upper ring are chased with acanthus leaves while the waisted openwork side consists of running scrolls and foliage in the ancient Greek taste. This is a remarkable early instance of the neoclassical taste that blossomed a decade later. It went for \$6,050, 40 percent more than the high estimate. Compared with other areas of the auction market, such an increase over the estimate may not seem a wild variation. However, in view of the greater accuracy of pre-sale estimates concerning silver, it is impressive. For example, in a typical sequence of good pieces

Baudouin Opens Brussels Museum

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BRUSSELS — King Baudouin's Thursday opened Brussels's first modern art museum.

Most of the works are exhibited in a 30-meter (100-foot) deep underground chamber below a 19th century Italian-style palace. It took 25 years to build and cost more than 2 billion Belgian francs (\$33 million).

Three quarters of the art is Belgian, with extensive collections of Expressionism, Fauvism, Constructivism and Surrealism. Construction of the museum has met with criticism from newspapers. "One thing is certain," said Knack magazine about the underground museum. "A museum of modern art that has no face can hardly be taken seriously." (Reuters, AP)

that had nothing special to recommend them, a George II 23-ounce meat dish by Peter Archambo and Peter Meure with a London mark dating it to 1751 sold for \$1,210. (estimate \$770 to \$1,100).

A George III 9-ounce waiter, a kind of tray, by Ebenezer Coker, London, struck with the 1771 mark made \$418 (estimate \$330 to \$440). And a 12-ounce George II waiter with the mark of Hugh Mills, London 1748, went for \$495 (estimate of \$440 to \$660).

Similar accuracy could be observed in the forecast made by the expert concerning some of the most expensive lots. When a set of 12 very fine George III dinner plates weighing 310 ounces came up, there was great interest. Struck with the mark of Paul Storr of London in 1808, they sold for \$33,000, midway between the estimate, to a Brazilian bidder on the telephone.

Some other important pieces exceeded the high estimates by 20 percent, particularly neoclassical silver gilt of the early 19th century. A 130-ounce George IV tankard done by Philip Rundell in 1820 was decorated with conventional scenes in the Greek manner after a design by William Theed. It nevertheless went for \$46,200. Last December, a massive tankard also made in 1820 by Philip Rundell had sold for \$28,600 at Sotheby's in New York. The appreciation partly reflects the impact of the record for neoclassical silver gilt reached last May at Sotheby's in London, when a shield executed by Philip Rundell in 1822 went for \$67,600. Neoclassical silver gilt in general would appear to be on the rise. A second tankard done by William Pitts in 1817 was sold for \$38,500, again 20 percent over the high estimate.

Most encouraging in the view of professionals, four of the five rarities were sold for double their high estimates.

A George II 29-ounce circular stand, decorated with winged dragon, scrollwork and foliage in the most exuberant rococo strain made \$46,200, a price hardly explained by the mark of Henry Dutton of London, a famous name. Another extraordinary lot was a pair of silver gilt candleabra by John Scofield marked London 1793. Phillips pointed out that four-light models are considerably rarer than three-light candleabra. Above all, Scofield is one of the great names of English silver and the two pieces represent his work at its highest. The result was a staggering \$82,500.

The third extraordinary price was the \$66,000 offered for a pair of butter dishes shaped like scallops and admirably chased in its style that is unusually naturalistic for its

period. They were made in 1734 by the best known of all Huguenot silversmiths, Paul de Lamerie, who normally worked in a very formal style.

The sale culminated with another piece made in the same year in de Lamerie's formal style based on the Louis XIV repertoire. This is a large silver engraved with a variety of baroque motifs for which Jacques Koopman bid up to \$253,000.

Throughout the sale, the importance attached to names was noticeable as is generally the case in New York. In England, antique silver is bought for its decorative merit rather than for the sake of a maker's signature. A silver piece is seen as part of a setting in which one lives more than as a collector's item to be displayed in a vitrine. In American eyes, such a piece is a work of art from a different world which tends to be treated with greater solemnity. Even in an auction with an international attendance such as Christie's on Monday, the exposure of the pieces to more American buyers is enough to give a different slant to the sale pattern, leading to spectacular highs for a handful of famous names.

4,000 Years of Thracian Art Glitters in Rotterdam

By Jules B. Farber
ROTTERDAM — "Today there's great interest in European archaeological discoveries because Europe is looking for its own identity, searching for its roots," said Wim A. L. Beeren, director of Rotterdam's Boymans-van Beuningen Museum where a double exhibition, "Thracian Gold" and "Troy-Thrace," is on view through Nov. 18.

Beeren added: "This will open European eyes to the Thracians' high culture which spanned almost 4,000 years, though hardly anyone was aware of them until a few decades ago. The Thracians were dismissed as war-mongering, cattle-raising nomads who had migrated from the steppes of southern Russia to the Balkans and West Anatolia, now Bulgaria. Spectacular recent finds by Dutch/Bulgarian archaeological teams will be crucial in the rewriting of early European history."

The exhibition presents a comprehensive overview of the Thracians' culture, which lasted from circa 3500 B.C. to around 600 A.D. More than 1,000 gold, bronze and pottery objects, insured for 50 million guilders (about \$14 million), were loaned by 25 Bulgarian museums, in addition to the newest joint Dutch/Bulgarian discoveries. The exhibit is further enhanced by the addition of the Trojan gold recovered in 1870 by the German amateur archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann while using the Iliad as his guidebook. These objects were loaned by two East Berlin museums.

In the expansive spaces of the Boymans, dimmed to almost darkness, the magnificent, brightly lit objects take on a theatrical appearance.

Among the objects on display are golden drinking vessels molded in the form of sphinx-like women



Detail of ornamentation on Thracian drinking vessel.

and horses, golden pitchers in the shape of women's heads, topped by mythological figures, and enormous ornately tooled golden plates that must have come from the tables of Thracian kings.

There is an abundance of golden jewelry, as well as pottery, utensils, tools, weapons, armor, harnesses and idols. Since this little-known culture left no examples of their buildings, until now the world has labelled them barbarians. This exhibition goes a long way in straightening out the historical record.

The presentation exhibition is divided into four parts. The first shows golden vessels, jewelry and gold-embellished pottery, dating from about 3200 B.C., found in 204 noblemen's graves on an industrial site near the coastal city of Varna. These are the oldest known European objects crafted in precious metals, and were discovered only 12 years ago. The second section focuses on superbly worked gold objects from the Bronze Age (1600 B.C. to 200 A.D.). These were found by farmers in 1924 at Valsitrum in northern Bulgaria. There are 13 objects from the 13th to 12th century B.C. — vessels and disks with massive handles — which testify to the Thracians' highly advanced technology in metal processing.

The Dutch/Bulgarian archaeological team's layer-by-layer unearthing at the necropolis of Djado is featured in the third section, where the focus is on the Iron Age.

The "Troy-Thrace" section confirms the recently accepted relationship between the two cultures. Similarities in gold objects excavated in Bulgaria and Troy indicate that an exchange existed. There is "evidence" in the exhibit that Troy was an outpost of Thracian culture. In the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" there are accounts of the Thracians as "brethren" helping the Trojans

in their struggle against the Greeks. Remarkably on the exhibition's significance, Professor Jan Best, a Dutchman involved since 1977 with excavations and one of the few Thracian scholars anywhere, said: "Reputedly barbarians, nomads without culture, the Thracians suffered from Greek writers who were blinded by their own worthiness."

The defamatory image persisted through the millennia with all the Thracians' secrets hidden in their graves. We know there are some 13,000 more burial hills to be explored for golden treasures and greater knowledge of their culture. This is the first time that so much of the Thracians' cultural heritage has been shown.

Polish Jazz Festival Draws Artists From Around World

By Michael Zwernin
International Herald Tribune

WARSAW — Musicians from Poland, West Germany, Britain, Canada, the Netherlands, and the United States — many sponsored by their countries' cultural establishments — are attending the 26th Jazz Jamboree in Warsaw, proving again that jazz is one area of international cooperation that continues even in times of political stress.

Some of the best known names are the Americans Ornette Coleman, Cecil Taylor, Ray Charles and Woody Shaw; plus Arturo Sandoval from Cuba, Norway's Terje Rypdal, Daniel Humair from France and the Soviet Union's Leonid Czizik.

All eight principal concerts were sold out when tickets went on sale last July without advertising and before the program was known. The jazz jamboree has been an annual affair except for 1982, when Poland was under martial law, when a smaller program was presented with the name "Jazz Maneuvers."

Jazz is more central to the cultural life of Poland than other East bloc countries.

Willis Conover, whose Voice of America program "Music U.S.A."

gave a crucial stimulus to Polish jazz after World War II, explains: "The Poles have a combination of vitality, creativity and sense of humor that is essential to jazz, and it is part of Polish culture to express emotions honestly."

When Conover arrived at the airport Wednesday afternoon, he was welcomed by three video crews and a band playing "Take the A Train." [Conover's program goes to an estimated 100 million listeners. The Washington Post reported, and while it contains no political commentary, has been described by William Gavin, a former official of the United States Information Agency, as "one of America's greatest foreign policy tools."]

"Jazz is not the only music that's good music," Conover told the Post. "And not all of jazz is good music. Theodore Sturgeon, the science-fiction writer, has a thing he calls 'Surgeon's Law.' Ninety percent of everything is crap." So may be 90 percent of jazz is, but the 10 percent that isn't is the best music. The best of jazz and the best of the enduring American popular song are among the best aspects of cultural activity that began in the U.S.A. And since it's music, it's easier to transmit and to receive than some graphic art.

[Asked about the appeal of jazz, Conover said: "It's another way of communicating one's life and one's feelings about life in a way that's more effective than perhaps words could be. Love, lust, anger, joy, sadness, can all be communicated along with the vitality, the spirit of freedom that characterizes our country at its best and that people in every country enjoy having when they can. Black Americans were captives of our system that prevailed at the time. This music had a lot to do with liberating them. Jazz was a way to prove some thing, to express anger, creativity, and love, feelings, thoughts and attitudes. To express their lives through music. This is true in other countries too. The music helps people to stand up straighter."]

"This year we will feature more Polish jazz," says Tomasz Zdzieniec, president of the Polish Jazz Society. "There will be a total of 34 Polish bands, nine on the main stage, and the rest in our other venues." A total audience of 30,000 is estimated. There is music from 2 P.M. until 2 A.M. in the Congress Hall, and until dawn in four student clubs.

From the opening, when the master of ceremonies picked out "Swanee River" on a set of vibes, through Sunday when Lester Bowie's group "From the Root to the Source" is scheduled to close Jazz Jamboree, Warsaw is the international capital of jazz for the moment.

American Buys Wellington Photo

LONDON — The only known photograph of the first Duke of Wellington, conqueror of Napoleon at Waterloo, was bought by an unidentified American Friday for \$10,450 (\$12,750). Sotheby's auctioneers said.

Sotheby's had estimated the price at £2,000 to £3,000. The final price was a joint record for a 19th century photograph, matching that paid at rival Christie's in 1981 for an interior of Westminster Abbey by Roger Fenton.

The duke's picture was taken on May 1, 1844, his 75th birthday, by Antoine Claudet who had a commercial studio in London.

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WASHINGTON — Flounder rushed into Bass' office at the State Department and cried, "The secretary wants a slide presentation on the elections in Enchilada to show to the American people."

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"This is the Garcia family, which lives in Miami and which financed the Liberal Pension Assassination Party of Miguel Tortilla."

"Who is Tortilla?"
"He is known as 'The Hammer' because his people like to beat on opposition politicians with hammers. In 1971 we called him Enchilada's 'Criminal of the Year.' But he got 25 percent of the vote."

"Wow, it's going to be hard for us to support him."
"Not necessarily. We found a



Buchwald

WASHINGTON — Every time Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger goes abroad, I get the willies. The success of every mission seems to be based on how much U.S. military equipment he can give or sell to the country he visits, as well as his ability to persuade the head of the state he is drinking tea with to build up his armed forces.

I don't mind when Weinberger does a selling job on a Third World power, but I start shaking when he puts pressure on a country like Japan to get its military act together.

This is what Secretary Weinberger has just done on a trip to Tokyo. He wants the Japanese to rearm and become a military power to be reckoned with.

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Sweden	S.Kr. 1,160	580	320
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ARTS / LEISURE

Düsseldorf's 'von hier aus' Exhibit Pushes City's Bid to Become Cultural Capital

By David Galloway

International Herald Tribune

DÜSSELDORF — A broad ramp made of roughly hewn pine rises from the parking lot before the Düsseldorf Fairgrounds in provocative contrast to the asphalt sea that surrounds the starkly functional exhibition halls. Until Dec. 2, visitors to Hall 13 can scale the 60-meter (195-foot) ramp to an observation platform, which offers a bird's-eye view of the art scene that has created. Streets and plazas, temples and kiosks sprawl below in a post-modernist mélange that some critics have compared to Disneyland. The urban allusions of this improbable setting reflect the absence of a cultural capital in West Germany — a metropolitan rector where ideas are tested, styles polished, standards refined. In a mammoth show that sprawls over 14,000 square meters, curator Kaspar König seeks to correct the deficiency. His temporary metropolis of plywood and muslin houses 60 artists under the title, "von hier aus" (from here on).

The title not only refers to a particularly fertile moment in the history of postwar German art. The "there" is also a pitch for the city of Düsseldorf as a cultural center. In recent years the capital of North Rhine-Westphalia has been repeatedly upstaged by nearby Cologne.

There, according to many art enthusiasts, the atmosphere is more sympathetic to avant-garde experiment, and galleries less inhibited by the high-fashion syndrome of "Dazzled."

The international art fair that once alternated between Cologne and Düsseldorf has become a per-



Holger Bunk in his "Zweifacher Raum" (Twofold Space).

manent fixture of the Cologne season (Nov. 15-21, this year). Exhibitors had repeatedly complained about poor services, high rents and tepid audiences in Düsseldorf. In an attempt to reverse that image, local patriots last year organized a "Society for Contemporary Art," with a budget of 3 million marks funded through private donations and Noves, the municipal corporation that owns and manages the fairgrounds. Their objective was a definitive presentation of "new German art."

First choice as choreographer for the extravaganza was Switzerland's Herald Szeemann. When he pleaded prior commitments, the choice fell with unmistakable irony on a citizen of Cologne. For more than two decades an energetic middle-

man as initiator of "Westkunst." Staged at the Cologne Fairgrounds in 1981, the exhibition attempted to come to terms with postwar "isms." Many felt the idiosyncratic juxtapositions obscured more than they clarified, but the showmaster remained unfazed. An informed subjective opinion, he insists, is always more interesting than the homogenized view of a committee. In 1969 König helped found the International Communications Center in Antwerp — a forerunner of the "Alternative Spaces" of the 1970s. As editor of Nova Scotia Press, he assembled data on Claes Oldenburg, Steve Reich and Michael Snow. Book and installation came together when he curated exhibitions of A. R. Penck in Halifax, On Kawara in Bern and Andy Warhol in Stockholm. Two years ago he launched a press for artists' postcards with his brother Walther, who owns one of West Germany's

top bookshops for art, architecture and film — in Cologne, of course. Born in 1943, König came of age during the Wirtschaftswunder, but "in the shadow of Auschwitz." The son of a conservative Westphalian businessman, he was a teenager when he saw his first exhibition of modern art at the Brussels World's Fair. At 18, turning his back on church, school and military service, he enlisted in the merchant marine.

The following year König was a volunteer at Rudolf Zwirner's Cologne gallery, then with Robert Fraser in London. Meanwhile, he had begun to publish his own books, sometimes in editions of only two or three copies, and made such a favorable impression that Documents founder Arnold Bode asked his assistance on the Kassel show in 1964. New York was the next stop, and he worked his way there on a freighter. Within weeks he was enrolled at the New School, organizing publications and handling Manhattan arties.

Skeptics called him an "art groupie," but the impressions collected during these years taught him much about how art is produced and marketed. "My memory is my archive," he says. Next year he will help rejuvenate the Carnegie International in Pittsburgh and launch a new Paris Biennale. Meanwhile, he has been appointed to a professorship for "Art and the Public" at Düsseldorf's Kunstakademie.

For his latest show, König visited 200 ateliers, and the relatively high percentage of newcomers represented in "von hier aus" is to his credit. Nonetheless, dissatisfactions remain — not merely in the overall lack of focus or the exclusion of key contemporary figures

like Klaus Rink. More baffling is the retrospective motif that repeatedly surfaces. The American Eva Hesse, who died in 1970, is included on the dubious strength of the year she spent working near Düsseldorf.

Equally perverse is the inclusion of an installation by Joseph Beuys from 1967. Though his work was an unmistakable herald of the political concerns that exercise many young

Germans, in this context the earlier pieces seem curiously mummified. One waits for that historic day when a curator will have the courage to exclude the 63-year-old enfant terrible from an exhibition of "new" or "young" or "avant garde" German art.

If historical perspective is required, the Düsseldorf Kunstakademie is currently providing it with a show entitled "Departures" (until

Nov. 25), which focuses on the pioneering work of Beuys and the Zero Group in the 1960s. Simultaneously, the Kunstakademie presents a virtuoso troop of 15 younger painters and sculptors, none of whom show up on König's roster. Nor does it include any of those on view at the fictitious "Paul Pazzo Museum" in an abandoned warehouse on the Rhine (until Nov. 10). With such vigorous correctives to the König

presentation, and an excellent parallel program sponsored by local galleries, it is a good time for an art-watch on the Rhine.

"von hier aus" is open daily from 11 A.M. to 7 P.M.; the Düsseldorf Kunstakademie is open Tuesday through Sunday from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Paul Pazzo Museum, on the Rhine between the Pegel and the Landtag, can be visited daily between 2 and 6 P.M.

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Graffiti Art: On Canvas, Lack of Training Shows

By Edith Schloss

International Herald Tribune

ROME — There has always been the writing on the wall but in the New York of the 1960s, wall writing exploded onto the cars of the subway system. Such graffiti artists as Taki 183, Super Kool, Tork 161 and the proliferated With Magic Markers and spray cans, they left their brand on the city.

It was an undiluted onslaught, crude, tribal and ignorant, but with a wild flash of vitality, it was New York Folk Art.

But in time the graffiti artists were persecuted, and worse still, discovered. The ghetto sprayers, at first spontaneous and unknown, were made aware of themselves and made to produce work out of context, paintings on canvas which looked like so many flowers dried between the pages of a book, becoming chic and exotic objects to be swallowed up by the interna-

tional art market. The movement subsided into the jungle of smears and squiggles that still overwhelms the subway trains today.

Europeans, specially Italians, ever on the alert for new Americana, have picked up on this art form in an exhibition of "New York Graffiti," which has reached Rome after having been shown in various Italian cities.

The painters in the exhibit, Futura, Quinones, Lady Pink, A One, Toxic One, Freedom and Rammellzee, who are not in their teens anymore but in their 20s, can still be snappy and punchy and sly to a degree, and still can spray a mean green, Kool-Aid orange, greasy purple or black with glee — in hot puffs of fluffy spray or in cutting, scrawly line. But somehow what they are trying for now is to make Modern Art Pictures. They believe they can construct abstractions and interesting compositions like any schooled painter, but their lack of training shows.

An exception, and gloriously in a class of his own, is Jean Michel Basquiat. He hangs wiry outlines and scribbles over grids and squares, creating patterns referring to popular culture, which pretend to be far more simple and gauche than they really are.

James Brown is marvelously deadpan in creating spindly, fish-like wooden angels, and pale soldiers. Exploiting the imagery of primitive ritual cultures, his refinement is contemporary and obscurely moving.

Keith Haring, who still draws with chalk on the empty black spaces of the subway stations in New York, has been in Rome and has adorned the steps of the palace in which the exhibition is housed.

Donald Baecher's outside drawings project either a cheery or a tragic message with pithy lines.

Ronnie Cutrone uses the American or other people's flags, or other

people's kitsch paintings, as ground for his outlines of Woody Woodpecker and Donald Duck, trying to make crafty social comment, which turns out poignant at times, but is sometimes curiously childish.

The slide projections by Jenny Holzer and by Justen Ladda have nothing to do with graffiti art except that they also pertain to an urban situation, as do the sculpture fragments of John Ahearn, gaily painted casts of ghetto blacks. Richard Hambleton's splashed silhouettes, were it not for the fact that he once left his mark with them on city walls, would appear downright academic in the context.

"New York Graffiti," Palazzo delle Esposizioni, Via Milano, Rome, until Nov. 21.

In a beautifully poetic show of paintings on slate-like panels, the Bologna artist Piro Cimberti has drawn the expressivity and subtlety of line to its truest point, shooting straight at your deepest sensibility. Meandering marks and tendrils, curling climbing or unbending — lighthouses on mountains, figures and tiny towns, these rich miniature landscapes, once deciphered, stay on in one's mind.

"Piro Cimberti," Galleria Giulia, Via Giulia 148, Rome, until Nov. 30.

Boulez's 'Répons': A Work in Progress

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Perhaps the most avidly followed musical event of the new season has been the series of performances of Pierre Boulez's "Répons" under the composer's direction that began in Turin in September, continued in Basel and Metz, and wound up with six performances to packed houses at the Centre Pompidou.

More precisely, this is the third stage of a slowly growing work-in-progress that began with a commission from the Southwest German Radio of Baden-Baden for the contemporary music festival at Donaueschingen in 1981. The second stage was unveiled in London the following year, and the work has now reached a length of about 40 minutes, with a completed version expected next year.

It is written for three performing units — a relatively traditional ensemble of 24 instruments placed with the conductor in the center of the performing space; six soloists playing piano, piano with electric organ, harp, cimbalom, vibraphone, xylophone and glockenspiel distributed around the perimeter of the hall; and an electro-acoustic array that functions with the six

soloists, including loudspeakers, pre-recorded tapes and the manipulation of sound in real time by the 4X digital processor, a machine developed at IRCAM, the music research institute headed by Boulez and capable of performing a mind-boggling number of operations a second.

The "response" of the title is virtually a manifesto. On its primary level it refers to the traditional antiphonal solo-choral dialogue, manifested in almost every section of "Répons" in exchanges between the main orchestra, soloists and electronic manipulations.

But on another level it is Boulez's response to the dialogue between man and machine, between instrument and electronic, between creativity and technology. Although Boulez as a composer has not traveled heavily on the electronic route, he has maintained that the composer has to come to grips with the "material" of his time. Ten years ago, in a presentation of the embryonic IRCAM project, he said that "the relationship between material and music is much less superficial than it seems."

In short, it is easy to see in "Répons" a response to this challenge and to the attitude that research

institutes should produce results, and that a music research institute is meant ultimately to produce music.

And aside from any analyzable aspects, this is music that on first hearing is very seductive; an immense, unfinished fresco rich in color, full of musical events, with outbursts of sound as voluptuous as, say, a Klimt painting or a Lurcat tapestry — such as the explosive entry of the soloists or the elaborate gamelan-like percussion arpeggios. It is also music of startling clarity, lucid even in its densest moments. All of this is a reminder that Boulez, despite his high profile as conductor, administrator, didact and polemicist, is after all a composer, and a French composer at that.

The music worked, even in a low-ceilinged hall in the main Centre Pompidou building that could hardly have been ideal for the work's spatial effects. Boulez conducted the Ensemble InterContemporain and his far-flung soloists and technicians with almost ceremonial aplomb.

After "Répons" is completed, it is scheduled to go with Boulez and the Ensemble InterContemporain on a tour of the United States, in February-March 1986, along with a new work commissioned by IRCAM from the American composer Elliott Carter. Performances are scheduled in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Boston and New York.

Top Game Picked By Video Buffs

United Press International

NEW YORK — Basketball superstar Julius (Dr. J) Erving, being guarded by another all-star, Larry Bird, fakes left, spins, drives down the middle and floats up for a turn-around slam dunk.

The athletic acrobatics came not on a basketball court but in a computer game, "One on One." The game, published by David Kleinman of Electronic Arts, was chosen as the electronic game of the year at the sixth annual Electronic Games Design Awards, better known to video gamers as the Arnies.

The Arnies, sponsored by Electronic Games Magazine, were chosen by popular vote of the magazine's readers. More than 10,000 people participated in this year's voting. There were 26 other winners in a variety of categories ranging from best sports videogame to the most humorous video-computer game.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Soviet Information Order

The apparently impending return of a French television journalist from captivity in Afghanistan is good news indeed, and testifies to the important role that world opinion can play in influencing government action. But the relief felt in so many parts of the world should not obscure the fact that the jailing of Jacques Abouchar and his sentencing (to 18 years in prison) were profoundly offensive acts that reveal once again the nature of the Soviet Union's attitudes toward news and information.

The show-sentence against Mr. Abouchar for entering Afghanistan with a resistance band was meant to intimidate other journalists from trying the same. Together with the measures taken by Soviet authorities and their Afghan agents to prevent independent journalists from covering the war from Kabul, the Abouchar sentence expressed a policy of the Soviet Union to suppress, when it cannot control, the news about what is being done to the unhappy people of Afghanistan.

Mr. Abouchar deliberately ran the risk, as other journalists have done before him, not

only of arrest but of death in a clash between the resistance and Soviet or Kabul forces. Journalists run such risks out of a sense of professional duty. They may expect something like the respect that French authorities accorded to journalists who went behind the lines in the 1950s to report on the forces fighting for Algeria's freedom from France, or that Americans paid to reporters like the late Wilfred Burchett, the Australian who reported with frank sympathy on the guerrillas fighting U.S. forces in Vietnam in the 1960s and '70s. But it is characteristic of the Soviet system not to tolerate challenge to what the ruling bureaucracy wants believed.

The Soviet Union wants to crush the Afghan resistance. It has not been able to do so. If it cannot, it will then try to crush those journalists who give testimony of the Soviet failure. The Abouchar case thus dramatizes what the Soviet Union wants to deny. War must now be waged against journalists precisely because the war against the Afghan resistance is not being won.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Epochal Reform in China?

People in the People's Republic of China have been "eating from the same big pot" — the description now given to the brand of socialism under which everyone gets more or less equal benefits regardless of what he contributes to the common good. But now this is to end. Declaring that "socialism does not mean pauperism," the Communist Party has just extended a modified market system from the countryside, where it has been applied since 1978, to the urban industrial economy. "For a long time people used to consider competition peculiar to capitalism," the party says. Reform is "the trend of our times."

The prospect is being greeted in some Western quarters as an achievement comparable to that of constructing the Great Wall. Certainly it is stunning to contemplate the application of free enterprise principles and methods to the largest and one of the poorest countries of the world. It suggests a historic recognition of the bankruptcy of the Stalin-type centralized command economy, which the People's Republic has relied on for its 35 years and the Soviet Union for its 67. To have capitalist principles validated as they have been in the Asian rim lands is one thing. Just to see a similar reform undertaken in China is big news.

However, free enterprise tub-thumpers should be cautious. Tight Communist Party control remains the rule. The new reform re-

flects a "consensus view"; misgivings remain. Its sponsor, Deng Xiaoping, is 80, which means that the personally dominant issue in Chinese politics — how to modernize — may soon be up for argument again.

This is not the first time China has experimented with incentives and decentralization. Earlier, considerably less ambitious attempts floundered on the Communist Party's reluctance to yield close central control, which has prevented similar, less vigorous efforts in the Soviet Union from even getting off the ground. There is also the continued vulnerability of a society claiming to be revolutionary to the charge that it is abandoning egalitarianism for the capitalist road. The few smaller and more advanced East European places where reform has been installed may not be good models for huge, traditional, backward China.

Still, if you had to bet on a socialist country that could make a go of a modified capitalism, China would be the one. Hong Kong and Taiwan do appear to demonstrate the compatibility between Chinese culture and free enterprise. A China with a system that had liberated the full energies and talents of its people in the economic sphere would be a formidable power on the world scene. The reform could yet become one of the major events of the end of the 20th century.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Good News for the Moment

Coming up to election day, the economic barometers in the United States are almost all working for President Reagan. If he had tried to manage every current indicator to yield maximum political effect on Nov. 6, it is hard to see how he could have done any better.

The inflation rate is impressively low, yet unemployment has been declining. Interest rates remain high but have declined and have not so far greatly inhibited growth. Even last week's news of a sharp slowdown in the rate of growth is widely regarded as a healthy cooling rather than as the start of a new recession.

There are dark sides to all this good news, in the past but also for the future. It took a deep recession in 1981-82 to wring out inflation, with enormous losses of wealth and income. And America's debt has almost doubled in four years. Borrowing to finance this has produced a dangerously high-priced dollar and a debilitating foreign trade deficit. But when the voters head for the polls, all economic indicators combined will look better than they have in years. It is a happy November even if no one is confident about how long it will last.

Here is the picture: **Inflation:** The inflation rate, which rose above 12 percent in President Carter's term, is now below 5 percent. Driven down by the most costly recession since the Depression, most costs have stayed down because of declines in oil and food prices, wage restraints, productivity gains and competition from imports. Almost all economists expect it to begin climbing again unless a new recession sets in.

Unemployment: The jobless rate was 7.4 percent when Mr. Reagan came into office. The recession sent it soaring to 10.7 percent in 1982. It has now come down to 7.3 percent. Politically that favors Mr. Reagan. Economically there has been no net progress. There are more people out of work today than four years

ago. Further improvement, if any, will be slow. **Personal income:** Average income, discounting taxes and inflation, has risen almost 9 percent in the last four years as against 7.3 percent in the previous four. But it has risen more for the well-to-do than for the poor.

Interest rates: The posted "prime" rate for bank loans peaked in 1981 at 21.5 percent. It declined in the recession to 10.5 percent and is now 12.5. That still-high rate would have retarded growth if not for the influx of foreign investments. Mr. Reagan keeps predicting a further decline. Most economists doubt much more decline until federal deficits are reduced.

The trouble spots do not show on this conventional checklist. They are the strong dollar and the huge gap between imports and exports. Foreign investors and traders now directly influence America's prosperity.

The dollar has been strong because America's expanding economy and high interest rate make it a good investment. But the strong dollar has hobbled America's ever more expensive exports. It also makes imports cheaper, causing a net trade deficit of \$120 billion this year. Cheaper foreign goods hold down domestic prices and restrain inflation, but they also cost Americans jobs and cause a clamor for dangerous protectionism.

Sooner or later the value of the dollar against other currencies must fall. An abrupt plunge could be calamitous, forcing a sudden, sharp increase in interest rates. A gradual decline would cause prices to rise and push up interest rates at a more manageable pace.

The experts disagree about the trends of the next year or two, but most agree on one thing: Washington's heavy borrowing to finance huge deficits will make all problems worse. Sustained growth would take painful reductions of the deficits, no matter who is elected.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR OCT. 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Prince Ito Is Assassinated
HARBIN, China — At nine o'clock [Oct. 26], as Prince Hirobumi Ito, Japan's resident-general of Korea, who had just left his carriage and was walking past the guard of honor in company with the Russian military authorities, was going up to speak to the foreign Consuls, several shots were fired at him from behind. The prince fell mortally wounded. The assassin, who declared himself a Korean, was arrested. On being interrogated he said he came to Harbin to assassinate Prince Ito, as he wanted to avenge his country. The assassination was evidently the outcome of a plot. The Russian Ambassador in Peking is accompanying the body to Kwan-Ching-Tsu.

1934: Japan Moots an Oil Monopoly
WASHINGTON — The proposed Manchurian oil monopoly, which would oust American, British and Dutch firms, is looked upon with suspicion here as a move to give Japan a bargaining weapon in the present conversations in London regarding the relative naval strength of the three principal sea powers. Officials here regard the oil monopoly in Japan's puppet state as exactly the type of trade exclusion Tokyo would foster if permitted hegemony in that area. It is considered significant that the step has been announced almost simultaneously with Japan's claims for naval parity in London. Officials are little impressed with the statement from Tokyo that protests should be directed to the state of Manchukuo.

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It's Not Only Germany That's in Trouble

By Flora Lewis

BONN — The West German government is in trouble. One respected commentator warns of the Weimar Republic, the ineffective democratic regime established after World War I that slid into chaos and collapsed, making way for Hitler. Another writer of banana republics.

A conservative politician says his constituents' mood evokes a Wagnerian *Götterdämmerung*. That, too, is an exaggeration, but also a disturbing sign that public confidence, which must underpin a sturdy democracy, is being eaten away by scandals about politics and money.

Scarcely a government in Western Europe is in good health. Margaret Thatcher is on the defensive against a loud strike by defiant miners and an intolerable unemployment rate that has not stopped rising. François Mitterrand has lost popularity before an implacable opposition, and his switch of economic policy and successes in paring away Communist influence have not helped him. Italy is on the brink of high-level scandals. Spain's Felipe Gonzalez has had to promise a referendum on staying in NATO that current polls show he is likely to lose.

The surface appearance of a cohesive Atlantic alliance is based on comfortable relations among member governments now, except perhaps for Greece. But the governments themselves are on thin ice. The West German case has to be the most worrisome for alliance partners because of the country's strategic position.

The train of revelations about shady deals is reminiscent of Watergate, in the sense that it keeps inching closer to the top. Opponents are trying to implicate Chancellor Kohl himself. Rainer Barzel resigned on Thursday as presi-

dent of the Bundestag, the second highest post, after president of the republic, in protocol and in supposed moral authority. Mr. Barzel was accused of taking bribes from the giant, mysterious Flick industrial empire to help Helmut Kohl's rise. He denied wrongdoing, but said he could not take the "political and psychological pressure" of parliamentary investigation any longer.

The greater problem is that all the major parties have been involved in payoffs and tax evasion charges that have filtered into public view over several years. The result is growing public disgust and disillusion with politicians in general. That is why commentators are fretting about the future of German democracy.

Mr. Kohl is seen as an indecisive, well-meaning but bumbling figure who lacks the sense of command to pull things together if he wanted to. The people around him attract minimal respect.

The chancellor's junior coalition partners, the Free Democrats, have already been shaken by the Flick scandals. The party is melting away into impotence and insignificance.

Opposition Social Democrats are deeply divided, essentially leaderless and increasingly irresponsible. The anti-military, often anti-U.S. left wing is growing — without offering any clear substitute program beyond a vague commitment to peace and better relations with the East.

The only beneficiaries of the decline of traditional parties are the Greens, who present themselves as the "alternative" to what is shown as a sleazy establishment system. They are an amal-

gam of all kinds of protests and discontents — not only pro-ecology and anti-nuclear — with a strong tug to the radical left. They have yet to decide whether they would do as they please or the responsibility of joining the government if they got the chance, and no one can foresee how they would use authority if they had it.

But their hostility to the whole spectrum of politics is spreading among a public that does not necessarily support any of their specific causes. Attempts by Christian Democrats to charge them with Nazi-style disruption have boomeranged. The Greens' criticisms are more credible than the official denials.

The outlook for continued erosion of political authority in three crucial state elections next year. Mr. Kohl has until 1987 to face the voters. This does not mean West Germany is about to fall apart, or make a sea change from allegiance to and cooperation with the West. Communism is discredited; even the far left disdains the physically reassuring figure and there is no one in sight to bring the country back to firm self-confidence. The questions about the future of West Germany are getting bigger and hazier. The answers keep receding. A feeling of fragility is especially upsetting here, given the horrible past and the ambiguous issue of nationhood.

There are paralyzing uncertainties in Moscow. The whole East Bloc senses a loss of direction. But the West is not as robust as it seems. The period ahead requires sensitive, clear-minded statesmanship for the health of the alliance.

The New York Times.

The Candidates Pose for an Impossibly Big Picture

By William Pfaff

making choices of their own, doing what they consider to be in their own interest, starting or finishing their own wars, eventually to be thrown out, or not, by their own people.

All this is the counterpart of Mr. Reagan's Evil Empire belief that if it were not for the Soviets "there wouldn't be any hot spots in the world." America is the Good Empire, responsible for cooling off all those hot spots. Mr. Mondale seems to accept the idea of the Good Empire and its universal responsibilities.

The world is allowed no autonomy, in this foreign policy debate. It is mere shadow, and what counts is not the reality of a foreign society and of the people there, in all their individuality and strangeness, but how they

are imagined to be in Washington. At the same time, policy is a matter of action but of attitude.

The campaign debates have had relatively little actually to do with the competitive assertion of attitude and of image. Thus Mr. Mondale assured the public that he hates Communism, thinks Che Guevara "a contemptible figure in civilization's history" and will stand up to Russia. Mr. Reagan was able to settle the age issue with a joke, and the leadership issue, apparently to the satisfaction of the majority of voters, by saying in a firm manner, "I am in charge."

It does not count that the evidence of the two debates has been to confirm that the president is a likable

and well intentioned bystander in his government, interested in what is going on (up to a point, and to the extent that he understands it), sincerely hoping that the world will be spared another war and wishing well to those in his administration, whoever they are, who are charged with seeing that this is done.

One longs for a presidential candidate in the United States who is more interested in being than in seeming. Is this change irreversible, by which image has come to dominate American political life? It does not seem a foolish ambition that one might attempt to return the country, as Gore Vidal said recently, "if not to its original republicanism, to something more suitable for the century's end."

International Herald Tribune.
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Reagan Presides Over a Split Economic Constituency

By Kevin P. Phillips

WASHINGTON — Why did Ronald Reagan fail to convey a vision of the future in his domestic policy debate with Walter Mondale on Oct. 7? One reason may be that his main constituencies — the Republican Party, conservatives, the business and financial communities — are themselves divided, particularly about economic policy. Bluntly put, if the president was a second term he is going to have to choose between the simplistic and the complex, the perceptive and the global.

Closest to the president's own ideological heart, of course, are those who call for "less government" — deregulation of the economy, a flat income tax, a gold standard (to curb government power over money) and the like. Such advocates, who call themselves conservative populists, dismiss fears of the federal deficit.

Most share a simple, boosterish view of America's ability to control its destiny: a strong dollar means a strong America, and if you just keep deregulating and detaxing, the resulting surge of growth will continue to attract foreign investors.

Some of these suggestions were useful back in 1980 and 1981, especially as a counterpoint to the excessive growth of taxes, regulation and government economic involvement in the 1970s. But for a second Reagan administration the conservative populist prescription is parochial, excessive and increasingly out of date.

Spokesmen for the movement believe that small, low-tax and minimally regulated economic enclaves like New Hampshire and Singapore can provide a model for the United States today. This is clearly an illusion. So is the belief that the United States can ignore worldwide economic pressures and practices.

Much like 19th century populists in revolt against the new industrial era, today's conservative populists seem to be up in arms against cultural and technological expansion. It is an exaggeration to say that the Moral Majority, flat-tax and gold-standard movements amount to philosophic refugees from complexity, but there is something of that in their position.

In any case, in today's world it just will not do. Concern for tax reduction has led some conservatives to relative apathy about the deficit, and many refuse to face the problems created by high interest rates. Prole in

a high-valued dollar has nurtured attention to crippled export industries, and the inability to see a constructive economic role for the government has meant that the United States is doing nothing to help its industries compete at home and abroad with foreign companies aided by their governments. The free market is disappearing from sector after sector. A growing number of American business leaders want Washington to help their industries, thereby "leveling the playing field."

Against this background it is hardly surprising that a second viewpoint has emerged within the president's constituency — a call for policies to deal with economic complexity, espe-

cially abroad. Many of the president's supporters in the business and financial communities now place enormous importance on reducing the deficit, even to the point of increasing taxes. Many have also come to believe in the need to reshape ad hoc policies for trade, export assistance, currency, anti-trust regulation, taxes, patents, education and technology. The need is seen for a better-coordinated blueprint if Americans are to compete with foreign businesses supported by their governments.

There is, to be sure, little support among businessmen for a liberal-style national industrial policy, with its economic planning bodies, national redevelopment banks and credit

allocation mechanisms. What is favored is a centrist, bipartisan industrial strategy by which the government takes a more aggressive role in promoting American industries, exports and technologies. Failure to move in this direction could leave a second Reagan administration facing gloomy prospects in financial, export and import markets alike in 1985-86.

The challenge of the mid- and late 1980s is different, and if there is a second Reagan administration its political economics must move toward approaches that recognize complexity instead of ignoring it.

The writer is author of "Staying on Top: The Business Case for a National Industrial Strategy." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Coe From the Kremlin

University studies don't necessarily make experts on Soviet affairs, but the United States has experts. They are political refugees. As one such, I can give fellow Americans a simple tip whom to vote for: Any time the Russians don't like our president, then we have the right president.

VACLAV HAVEL.
Munich.

But What of Mandela?

Awarding this year's Nobel Peace Prize to Bishop Desmond Tutu was a courageous decision, but it would have made more sense to present it to Nelson Mandela, who has been in prison for more than 20 years due to his humane struggle for justice and equality within South Africa.

ROBERT BAFFOE,
Fellbach, West Germany.

Not Feeling at Home

Regarding the opinion column "Frustration With America Is Growing" (Oct. 4) by Mohammad Tarbush: Mr. Tarbush tells of a prosperous Palestinian, a refugee in an oil-rich country since 1948, who owns residences around the world but does not feel at home anywhere; a young immigration officer can ask him at any time to justify his presence in the

country where he lives and works. The general thrust of the article is that the United States and Israel are the villains of that situation. I arrived in the United States from Europe in 1940 as a political refugee. In 1943 I became a U.S. citizen and I have felt at home ever since. Can Mr. Tarbush tell us why an Arab refugee from Palestine cannot feel at home in a nearby Arab country after 25 years of meritorious residence?

ENRICO MUSATTI,
Rome.

About EC Antitrust Law

Regarding Sherry Buchanan's Oct. 22 column on the EC developments:

The article states that "under EC antitrust law, companies are required to notify the EC Commission of any agreement with a third party." Not every such agreement has to be notified to the Commission. An agreement typically is so notified only if the parties feel that it might be in violation of Article 85 (1) of the Treaty of Rome (the European equivalent of Section 1 of the Sherman Act in the United States) but that the Commission, applying well-defined principles, might exempt the agreement from the ban of Article 85 (1), thereby making the agreement enforceable and rendering it immune from fines.

The article states: "It is often difficult for companies to figure out

whether they are on the EC's black list. Such a placement prevents the companies from qualifying for an antitrust exemption." The Commission might monitor some companies more than others, but there is no "black list." Whether an agreement can be exempted has to be determined on the basis of objective rules. If the parties feel they have been wrongly denied an exemption, they can appeal the decision to the European Court of Justice.

The article states that "under current EC law, it is impossible for companies to legally merge across borders." There is no rule against mergers between companies from different EC states. Except for the Treaty of Paris applies, the Commission does not have a well-defined mandate regarding mergers that have a European dimension. The Commission recently approved a cross-border proposition was the attempt by the Allianz insurance group of West Germany to take control of the British insurance company Eagle Star.

AXEL HECK,
Paris.

A Threat to Universities

In response to "Silicon Science Chips Away at an Academic Tradition" (Oct. 17) by David E. Sanger: The Vietnam War taught Ameri-

Blustering Like Agnew Won't Pay

By William Safire

HOUSTON — Fourteen years ago Vice President Spiro Agnew was blustering the country on behalf of conservative Republican candidates for Congress. He blustered justly against permissiveness in child upbringing ("the spectacular generation"), the liberal media ("instant analysts") and people not sufficiently upset about the Nixon-Agnew administration ("maturing nabobs of negativism").

Mr. Agnew and his White House handlers were scheduled to campaign through the Texas Panhandle when we received word from George Bush headquarters to kindly stay away. Mr. Bush, who was then campaigning for the second time in his adopted state to become senator, was said to feel that the Agnew rhetoric was "too harsh," the Agnew image "too right-wing." Thanks, said the Bush camp, but keep a little distance from us when you're in Texas.

Mr. Bush lost that 1970 campaign, as he has every campaign on his own since 1968, and the Nixon-Agnew team had a good choice about that. Governor John Connally of Texas helped defeat Mr. Bush by charging the Republican with being for President Nixon's too-progressive welfare reform. Soon afterward, when Democrat Connally joined the Nixon administration, he talked Mr. Nixon into appointing Mr. Bush as United Nations representative.

The lesson of that second senatorial defeat after running a "moderate" was not lost on Mr. Bush. Conservatism was no path to power, especially for a Republican. Accordingly, campaigning in 1980 (for the Republican presidential nomination against Ronald Reagan), he took generally conservative positions: even his "voodoo economics" charge was based on traditional economics.

But being conservative was not enough; unlike Mr. Reagan, he had no talent for tickling the soft underbelly of the hard right. He lost the nomination because he did not seem to be what right-wingers call "one of us." Being in the right and being on the right may be satisfying, but only by being of the right can a Republican get ahead on the national scene.

Mr. Bush has evidently decided that joining the gang requires (a) learning the secret Falwellian handshake on abortion and school prayer, (b) becoming one of the most strident, unwaveringly loyal boosters and (c) exploiting the deep-seated right-wing resentment against the damnable Eastern Establishment media, on the trail blazed by Mr. Agnew. That explains the strange change in Mr. Bush. If expanding the base of the Reagan-Bush ticket were his goal, he would be doing what comes naturally: appealing to swing voters and moderates who know that a white male of 73 has one chance in four of dying in the next four years. Traditionally, vice presidents are employed to extend the ticket's reach, usually to the right; if Mr. Reagan needed any help, it would be in the center, where Mr. Bush was respected.

But Mr. Bush is not running only for office in 1984. He has chosen to try to become a Reagan clone because he thinks that will help him most in getting the nomination in 1988. He is eager to swap his support in the center for support on the right.

That is why his view on making abortion illegal has "evolved." Reaganward, why he semi-publicly employs locker room lingo, which seems so unnatural to a well-brought-up elitist; why the former cultivator of so many journalists has picked up the Agnew media-bashing club.

This Agnew style is not going to work for Mr. Bush. The Reaganites are nobody's fools. They would respect a Bush who stressed his loyalty to their leader, and some would support a well-known vice president more likely to win in 1988 than from their own. But although they cannot always detect latent bigotry or corruption, flaws not present in Mr. Bush as they were in Mr. Agnew, the people on the right can spot an untruthful believer. They hold in contempt one who, as chairman of his own Middle East Crisis Management Committee, strains to appear to be what he is not. Ersatz Agnewism is not helping the Republican ticket in 1984 and it will not help Mr. Bush to win the nomination in 1988.

The New York Times.

Anyone for Cousins?

The feature "Mark McEnroe: Man in Middle" (Oct. 20) on tennis champion John McEnroe's middle brother made fascinating reading. Now what about a series on the champion's first cousins twice removed?

A. TORRENTS DELS PRATS,
Geneva.

A Comics Page Scoop

The American Medical Association should note the modern medical phenomenon you report (Oct. 22): Dr. Rex Morgan made a house call.

T. HILLIARD STATON,
Amsterdam.

You only have to carefully cut along the dotted lines, glue the pages back to back, fold along the center lines, bind the whole lot together, and you'll have a free (reduced size) copy of the 1985 International Herald Tribune Pocket Diary...

The Complete Pocket Diary. Rapidly becoming the standard among international travelers, this elegant leather bound Herald Tribune Diary contains pages of useful information. Conversion tables of weights, measures, and distances, lists of national holidays by country, international dialing codes as well as a vintage wine chart. The clearly designed weekly calendar pages plus the tabbed address section make this diary a necessity. Adding to its convenience is a back cover jotting pad. Personalized with gold embossed initials and finished with gilt metal corners, its 8 x 12 cm format (3 x 5 1/4 in) fits easily into any pocket. This exclusive International Herald Tribune Diary is certain to provide a years' worth of organization in style.



City/Code/Country _____ 27-10-8

27-10-84

AMEX Most Actives						
	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
Admiral's	9933	30	24	24 1/2	1/2	2
Worship	5739	29	24	24	0	0
Crestco	1921	4 1/2	4	4	0	0
Wentworth	1618	2 3/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	0	0
Gordon	1480	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	0
Equinox	1280	10 1/2	10	10	0	0
TECH	1181	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	1/2	8
ICM	1254	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	1/2	8
Compass	2291	4 1/2	4	4 1/2	1/2	12
Comcast	1776	9 1/2	9	9	0	0
Levy's	1260	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	1/2	5
QVC	1268	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	0	0

AMEX Index			
High	Low	Close	Chg.
210.40	209.15	209.31	+1.16

31% on volume of 1.57 million shares. Motorola dropped 1% to 33%. Texas Instruments was off 2% to 124.

International Semiconductor slipped ¼ to 11½ of 961,000 shares traded. The company's president, Charles Sporko, said continuing weakness in orders will hurt revenues and would last into the 1985 first quarter.

Among other technology issues, ITT fell ¼ to 28½; IBM skidded one point to 124½; and Tectron, which recently rejected a buyout bid from Chicago Pacific, fell ¼ to 37½.

Bucking the trend in technology stocks was Control Data, which rose 2¼ to 33½ on renewed takeover rumors.

Topping the active list was Santa Fe Southern Pacific, off ¼ to 25½ on a turnover of more than seven million shares.

Shortly after the market opened, Santa Fe Southern Pacific repurchased a block of 6.65 million shares at 25½. The action was part of Santa Fe Southern's announced plan to buy back up to 10% of its own stock.

The block was the fourth largest in terms of shares in exchange history and, at \$168,921,375, was the ninth most valuable.

Mobil was the second most active issue, falling ¼ to 30¾ on a volume of more than two million shares. On Thursday the stock rose sharply on takeover speculation.

LTV Corp. fell 1¼ to 10½ after reporting a third quarter loss and a suspension of payments of dividends on its common shares.

On the winners' side, the Dow Jones industries rose 1¾ to 69¾. It said it expects to recognize a fourth-quarter gain of \$270 million from the recently completed sale of its energy operations to Phillips Petroleum for \$1.7 billion.

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**Fridays
AMEX
Closing**

Vol. at 4 P.M.	5,890,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	6,070,000

Tobies include the nationwide pri-
up to the closing on Wall Street

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Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Oct. 26

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SPORTS

Several Top Players To Sit Out Opening Of 39th NBA Season

By Sam Goldaper
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On March 31, 1983, the National Basketball Association and its players union reached a creative collective-bargaining agreement guaranteeing 53 percent of the gross revenues to the players and also establishing a cap on player salaries.

The cap went into effect for the entire league the day after the Boston Celtics defeated the Los Angeles Lakers for the title last June. That day, 63 players became free agents.

As the 39th NBA season opened Friday night with six games, six blue-chip free agents were unsigned and another blue-chipper, Adrian Dantley, has been suspended while attempting to negotiate his contract. Three additional top players — Walt Davis of the Suns, Albert King of the Nets and Bill Cartwright of the Knicks — were on the injured list.

Of the 63 free agents, only 11 were presented with offer sheets. The offers to Kelly Tripucka and Vinny Johnson of the Detroit Pistons were among those matched by their former teams. Of five players who moved to different teams, only Jim Spanakos went from the Dallas Mavericks to the Milwaukee Bucks, changing uniforms without his former team being compelled to pay some form of compensation.

Thirty players, among them several older players, have retired and others have elected to play in Europe.

After Cedric Maxwell resigned with the Celtics on Thursday, the remaining unsigned big-name players expected to sit out the opening of the season were Maurice Lucas of the Suns; Ray Williams, Knicks; David Greenwood, Chicago Bulls; Joe Barry Carroll, Golden State Warriors; Greg Ballard, Washington Bullets; and John Long, Detroit Pistons.

The salary cap, combined with an unusually strong crop of rookies and off-season moves in which a dozen top players were traded, leaves little doubt that the league has been reshaped. The cap helped some teams and prevented others from making desired moves.

Lundrum Cards 63 To Lead Pensacola

The Associated Press

PENSACOLA, Fla. — Ralph Lundrum converted 63 three-stroke lead this morning, while Mark O'Meara has his chances for any of golf's major seasonal honors in the first round of the Pensacola Open.

Lundrum scattered nine birdies and one putt 10 times. "The difference was that I just made a lot of putts," Lundrum said. "It was just not luck, one of those days when the hole gets in the way."

O'Meara came into this, the final event of the PGA Tour, with a chance to win the honors of Player of the Year, leading money-winner and the Vardon Trophy, for the low-stroke average. But he hit into the water three times on the way to a 17, which virtually ended his hopes of gaining any of them.

Going into the season, Commissioner David Stern and Larry Fleisher, the general counsel for the National Basketball Players Association, are in agreement that the system is working.

In an interview, Stern, who helped mold the cap, was fearful that several franchises would have folded without it.

"The cap was designed to assure the financial stability of all our teams and jobs for the 276 players on those teams," he said. "It is also supposed to foster competitive balance and, over all, to generate more revenues. It has brought in new ownerships to strengthen the weaker teams and we expect that the majority of our teams will make money this season. Most important, it keeps the teams in the smaller markets from simply becoming farm teams for the larger teams, who have an enormous amount of money to spend on players."

"We're projecting that our revenue this season will be \$35 million more than it was before we entered into the collective-bargaining agreement."

While Fleisher is happy with the way the cap is working, he remained critical of the lack of offer sheets to free agents.

"I have serious reasons that did not spend money on players to spend it," Fleisher said. "It has brought in several new owners, and we project that last season's average salary of \$305,000 will grow to \$340,000 this year. Also, the players received 61 percent of the gross, against the guaranteed 53 percent. So in that respect it's working. The place it's not working is in free agency and the right of first refusal."

"I have been refused to make offers to players on the theory that their former teams will match and might raise each other's payrolls. What happened to Gerald Henderson is a good example of how bad the system works. Henderson, the starting Celtic guard, who couldn't get an offer sheet, was forced to resign with Boston. Two days later he was traded to Seattle for a first-round draft choice. Why couldn't the Seattle have presented him with an offer sheet? How 15 starters, including Joe Barry Carroll, couldn't get an offer sheet is incomprehensible to me!"

Lucas, who averaged 15.9 points and almost 10 rebounds a game last season, could not understand why he was still unemployed and remains the property of the Phoenix Suns, who have threatened to make any offer for him working. "Lucas said, 'I don't know why. You either have to be firm and wait it out or sign for whatever they give you. I'd like to sign for my market value.'"

Stern pointed out that Larry Bird of the Celtics had signed a \$2-million-a-year contract a year before he even became a free agent.

"I think what teams are doing is using better judgment in spending their money," Stern said. "A lot of the free agents have been offered more money than they earned last year but they apparently want more. We have great rookies coming in, and guys like Sam Bowie, Michael Jordan, Akeem Olajuwon, Mel Turpin and Sam Perkins got big-money contracts. The system is working for the right people."



Chris Chelios of the Canadiens falling to the ice after a hard bodycheck by Paul Cyr of the Buffalo Sabres during their NHL contest in Montreal. The Canadiens won the game, 3-2.

Kerr Excels as Flyers Down Blues, 7-2

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — Every-thing went right Thursday night for Tim Kerr, who set a Philadelphia Flyers record when he got three of his four goals against the St. Louis Blues.

NHL FOCUS

Blues in two minutes, 27 seconds of the third period.

Things were going well for the whole team as the Flyers beat the Blues, 7-2, and moved into first place in the National Hockey League's Patrick Division, one point ahead of the New York Islanders, who were idle Thursday.

In other NHL action Thursday, Montreal finally defeated Buffalo, 3-2, after having lost 12 straight games to the Sabres; the New York Rangers beat New Jersey, 11-2, and Calgary downed Washington, 5-3.

After the Flyers' triumph, Kerr said: "The only other time I scored four goals in a game came when I was in the juniors. On each goal, I had great setups, and tonight everything seemed to fall in place."

Kerr's last three goals were the fastest ever scored by a Flyer. He topped the time of 3:23 set by Bill Flett on March 9, 1972.

"When you have a player with the explosiveness of a Tim Kerr, we

should be able to continue scoring consistently," said the Flyers' coach, Mike Keenan. "There is no doubt in my mind that he is one of the most dangerous scoring threats in the league."

Keenan also was pleased with his team's strong defense. "We spent training camp stressing the defense, and now it is finally beginning to sink in," he said.

The Blues' coach, Jacques Demers, described Kerr as "definitely one of the great stars of the game today." He added: "If he gets his puck anywhere near the net, there's a good chance that it's going to go in."

Evert, Connors Mix Fun and Doubles

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — Chris Evert Lloyd and Jimmy Connors provided comedy and good tennis Thursday night in outlasting the brother-sister team of Pablo and Laura Arraya in the first round of the World Mixed Doubles Championships.

Connors and Lloyd joked and laughed through much of the match, but they got serious enough to score a 7-5, 6-4 victory that included an 11-minute, 10-dance final game.

Lloyd-Connors, the top-seeded defending champions, are not regulars on the doubles circuit and do not plan to start. "If I'd played doubles all the time, I'd have been burned out years ago," Evert said. "I've never abandoned doubles. I just play every four or five tournaments."

Connors did abandon doubles. "I played with Nasty and I couldn't afford it after a while because we got fined so much," Connors said, referring to Life Nastase. "It got to the point that I couldn't do it physically."

Carlton Bassett and Eric Korita, seeded third, defeated Raffaella

Reggi and Tim Mayotte, 6-4, 6-1, in the other featured match.

The final, worth \$100,000, is scheduled for Sunday night.

Sweden Angry at ITF

Sweden reacted bitterly Friday to a decision by the International Tennis Federation to hold the Davis Cup tennis final on Dec. 16-18, United Press International reported from Stockholm.

When Sweden wanted to change the Melbourne final against Australia last year, the ITF refused and let the host nation decide. This

year, Sweden wanted to play the final Dec. 28-30 to give the Swedish players time to recover from the grass courts of the Australian Open and practice on a slow court.

Met by ITF resistance, the Swedes then changed the suggested dates to Dec. 20-22, only to find that other dates in line with U.S. wishes were accepted, Swedish tennis officials said.

"We have been swept aside twice in this matter without being told why," said Sweden's Davis Cup captain, Hans Olsson.

Detroit Fans Swarm to Meet Sparky As Tiger Pilot Promotes 1984 Diary

United Press International

DETROIT — They never told Sparky Anderson what would happen to his hand.

Sparky? It's very sore," the Detroit Tigers' manager said of his right hand after signing his name for perhaps the 20,000th time since the Detroit Tigers won the baseball World Series.

Anderson dictated, with help from Dan Ewald, the team's public relations director, a diary of the 1984 baseball season while it was in progress. They found a publisher, Contemporary Books, Inc., of Chicago, late in the season. To say the book is a commercial success is an understatement.

"We're over 100,000 printed now," Anderson said of the paperback entitled "Bless You Boys," a slogan coined by a local sportscaster while the Tigers were winning. "They say it's the greatest thing they've ever had. They said in New York today it was even outlasting 'Lacrosse.'"

Long lines have greeted Anderson at each of his autographing stops. The book has been such a success that a hardcover edition is planned, updated to include the playoffs and World Series.

"My wife warned me it would be like this but I didn't think it would," Anderson said of the city's reaction to the Tigers' winning the World Series. "The thing I've enjoyed most is seeing how much it meant to the people. I'm happy about how much good it has done. Now I know what they meant when they said it was something special when you win in this town."



John Childs, 74, "I run marathons."

A Marathon in Search of an Identity 18,365 Individuals of All Ages Enliven New York Event

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With 18,365 runners given the opportunity to step to a starting line here Sunday morning, and the reality that only two — one of each sex — can finish first, most everyone else will need some other reason to push one foot ahead of the other close to that light blue line that will stretch throughout New York's five boroughs for 26 miles 385 yards (42.2 kilometers).

All that is necessary is an accepted entry form and a purpose.

John Childs, 74, had heard all the warnings about someone his age trying to run this far. "I hadn't talked to a doctor I know pretty well, and asked him if I should have a stress test."

"He said, 'How far do you run?' I said, 'I run marathons.' He said, 'That's your stress test.'"

Childs, an executive, began running five years ago. He will run his fourth marathon, and his third in New York. He sounded a little confused at the thought that so many people would want to watch. "I don't understand why they're interested," he said. "But they're there, watching us old goats. It was the same thing in London. They're yelling, 'You're looking good,' and you'd like to kill them, because you're half dead."

Dr. Paul Fritz, 43, has arrived

Mayne Bdera has made the discovery, at 69, that she is inexperienced. Not in the marathon — she knew that already. After finishing two 40-kilometer walks, Mrs. Bdera convinced her son Nick that she is ready to run a little farther. She discovered her inexperience when she received an offer from a McDonald's restaurant. She would stop there after a training run, and one day the suggestion was made that maybe she'd like to wear a McDonald's T-shirt. Sure enough, the shirt appeared, making Mrs. Bdera the oldest runner to represent a corporation without being compensated.

When she waits somewhere behind the starting line on Sunday, she will not be far from runners who receive thousands of dollars for doing exactly what she will do. "I'm a rookie," she said.

The pressure was beginning to mount, and Gary Fanelli was looking for an idea. New York is too serious to rival the Bay to Breakers, but Fanelli, a 34-year-old wholesaler of health-food products, had a following to satisfy.

He views a marathon as street theater, and this is his greatest stage. Two years ago, he had run the New York course dressed as Elwood Blues, of the Blues Brothers. "You could hear the cheers resoundingly," Fanelli said. He ran at Toronto this year as Michael

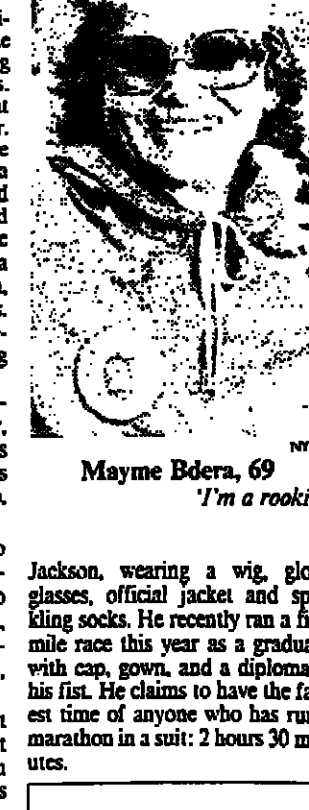
Mayne Bdera, 69

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Mayne Bdera, 69, "I'm a rookie."

IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER, READ ROBERT HUGHES WEDNESDAYS IN THE HT

SCOREBOARD

Transition

BASEBALL
National League
PHILADELPHIA—Retrieved the contract of Mike Schmidt, rival pitcher for the 1985 season.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
ATLANTA—Signed Mike Glenn, guard. Picked Randy Whitson, guard, and Scott Haskins, forward.

Hockey
NHL Standings
Wales Conference
Patrick Division

Philadelphia 5 2 1 1 1 20
New York Islanders 3 2 0 10 40
New York Rangers 3 2 1 7 29
New Jersey Devils 3 2 1 7 29
Washington Capitals 2 2 0 4 26
Pittsburgh Penguins 2 4 0 4 17 21

Adams Division
Detroit 4 3 1 1 25 17
St. Louis 4 3 1 1 25 17
Boston 3 3 0 6 26 27
Calgary 3 3 0 6 26 27
Edmonton 3 4 0 6 26 30

Campbell Conference
Hartford Division
Chicago 3 4 0 6 26 30
St. Louis 3 4 0 6 26 30
Tampa Bay 3 4 0 6 26 30
Pittsburgh 3 4 0 6 26 30

THURSDAY'S RESULTS
Baseball
Philadelphia (3) defeated Boston (2) 5-4.
New York (2) defeated New Jersey (1) 5-4.
New York (2) defeated New Jersey (1) 5-4.
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Basketball
NBA Standings
For 1983-84 Season
(1984-85 Season Opens Friday)

Eastern Conference
Atlantic Division
Boston 42 29 256 68
Philadelphia 52 20 234 18
New York 45 25 272 15
New Jersey 45 27 249 17
Washington 35 47 227

Central Division
Detroit 49 32 298 11
Cleveland 49 32 298 11
Cleveland 49 32 298 11
Cleveland 49 32 298 11
Cleveland 49 32 298 11

Western Conference
Midwest Division
Utah 54 29 249 11
Denver 38 44 243 7
Kansas City 38 44 243 7
San Antonio 39 43 254 16
Houston 39 43 254 16

Pacific Division
Los Angeles 54 29 249 11
Portland 44 39 243 7
Seattle 44 39 243 7
Phoenix 41 41 250 12
Golden State 39 43 254 16

Football

NFL Team Leaders
American Conference
Offense
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Pass

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ART BUCHWALD

Pass the Dream Weapons

WASHINGTON — The telephone in the Kremlin rang after last Sunday's debate. "Is Ivan, at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, I have to speak to Comrade Chernenko immediately?"

"Have you gone mad, Ivan? Do you know what time it is in Moscow and how old Chernenko is?"

"Age is not issue in presidential campaign in United States."

"It is here and I'm not going to wake Chernenko up. What do you have to report?"

"Reagan has offered to develop a star war weapon to make every nuclear missile in the world obsolete, and then turn it over to the Soviet Union."

"Ivan, how much vodka did you drink tonight?"

"I absolutely true what I am telling you. I am sending a videotape by diplomatic pouch tomorrow morning."

"Tell me precisely what Reagan said."

"I don't have exact words, but in answer to a reporter's question on star wars, the president said if Americans develop weapon that makes nuclear missiles obsolete, he would go to us and say, 'Look, here's what we can do. We'll even give it to you. Now will you sit down with us, once and for all, and

get rid of all your nuclear weapons?"

"Ivan, I think you need a rest. Maybe a few months in the Lenin Heroes' Sanatorium will do you a world of good."

"I'M NOT CRAZY, I HEARD IT WITH MY OWN EARS."

"Lower your voice, the FBI could hear you. What did Mondale say?"

"He said Reagan WAS crazy."

"Did Reagan explain exactly what this weapon is?"

"He said he hadn't roundtabled it with the chiefs of staff."

"What does it mean, he hadn't roundtabled it?"

"I don't know. I guess it meant president hadn't sat down and discussed it with military. He said at the moment the weapon is just dream, to do away with all nuclear weapons. He doesn't know what kind it should be or even where it should be placed, because he's not a scientist. But he thinks would be better off if the United States had one."

"You say he doesn't have weapon, but he's offering to give it to us, once Americans build it?"

"That's what I'm trying to tell you. We don't have to pay one ruble for super bomb."

"Will Mondale give it to us too?"

"No, he said he wouldn't, because he doesn't trust us."

"Mondale said he didn't trust us?"

"What else could he say? He's 15 points behind in polls."

"I'm writing all this down. How much did Reagan tell such weapon cost?"

"He didn't, but Mondale said a trillion dollars."

"And Reagan not get mad?"

"I don't think so. He was much relaxed than he was in first debate."

"So tell me, Ivan, what are you really calling about?"

"I want to know what our response should be."

"To what?"

"Reagan's offer to give us the secret of his weapon, to destroy all nuclear weapons in the world."

"Tell the American press when the United States gets it built, and Reagan gives demonstration, we take a walk in woods and think it over."

A 'Carmen's' Road to Operatic Fame

By Joseph McEllan

WASHINGTON — On the screen, Julia Migenes-Johnson is a child of instinct, a force of nature, a criminal and a witch. "If I love you, watch out," she warns everyone in sight but particularly Placido Domingo and her warning is deadly accurate.

In a word, Julia Migenes-Johnson is Carmen: "Bizet's Carmen," as the movie title puts it, to avoid confusion with all the other Carmen currently selling tickets.

Off the screen, Migenes-Johnson is a suburban housewife in her late 30s who has been kept awake for four straight nights by sick children.

She lives in New York with her husband, Jervis Johnson, two daughters, Jessica, 3, and Martina, 10, and a dog named Blanco. "I hyphenate my name," she says, "because I would rather have people call my husband 'Mr. Migenes-Johnson' than 'Mr. Migenes.' I think it's terrible, what happens to the husbands of women with well-known names."

Combining life as a wife and mother and as a star of an epic movie about sex and sudden death can have curious effects. "I have two wonderful helpers at home," she says. "When the movie opened in New York, they went to see it. And when they came home they were saying, 'Now I know what he sees in her.'"

"Carmen," her first movie, is not the first time she has been featured as a sexual presence. Two previous opera roles led naturally to "Lulu," Alban Berg's decadent, destructive sex goddess, and Salome, the Richard Strauss femme fatale.

"What I like about opera," she says, "is not just the music, which is beautiful of course, but the personalities. I love all that 'Tosca' stuff — stabbing and cursing and jumping off high buildings. She was singing in 'Salome' in Switzerland, under the direction of Maurice Béjart, when word reached her that she was wanted for the 'Carmen' movie."

"You might say I was slightly stunned," she recalled during a recent lunch. She was recognizable woman who had tormented Domingo in the movie — not beautiful in the plastic Miss loose."

"I had to look at it as a new thing," she said. "Something involving me. Suddenly I had to zero in on minute details. How could I handle those heavy tones with my light voice? How could I feel it believable? But after listening to a couple of recordings, I felt, 'I know where she's going. She's not too far from a personality within me that I can draw on.'"

"The other part I got from watching Gypsy flamenco dancers, who are like Carmen. There is a very specific kind of female sensuality these dancers. There is a tension — energy held in by a woman — and when that energy is unleashed, all hell breaks loose."

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Julia Migenes-Johnson: "I love all that 'Tosca' stuff."

America style but intense, direct, with a no-nonsense air.

Her career was changed, she says, during a meal in Paris while she was in Switzerland. Béjart had dinner with Patricia Ledoux, producer of "Bizet's Carmen" for Gaumont Films, and Ledoux complained that his company had auditioned hundreds of singers but could not find a Carmen.

"Come home with me and see this girl on my video," Béjart answered.

Learning the role of Carmen required some mental readjustment because, although she liked the opera, Migenes-Johnson had never imagined herself in that role.

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Migenes-Johnson is an American who speaks German fluently; she has been singing in Vienna and other German-speaking cities for more than 10 years.

The "Migenes" part of her name is pronounced like the Irish "McGuinness"; it acquired its Spanish spelling after an Irish ancestor moved to South America in the last century. Although her family is Puerto Rican, she never learned Spanish and regrets it.

She is the daughter of a Greek whose name (Mouziakis) she does not use. She calls her father "the Greek."

"He was the man next door," she explains. "My mother had two children who looked like her husband and three who looked like the man next door. There were some very interesting tensions in our house."

"She was married to a cousin and it never really worked. I was 10 years old when my father married my mother, and he never adopted us. His attitude was: Why should I adopt them? They are my children."

"My mother really loved the Greek. They really loved one another. When she died, he died three weeks later. He hardly ever spoke any English; I never understood a word he said. But they managed to communicate."

After establishing a reputation in European opera and television, Migenes-Johnson began to build an American career in 1979, singing in "La Bohème," "Mazurka," and "Pagliacci" at the San Francisco Opera and the Met. Her exposure in the United States escalated in 1980, when she substituted for Teresa Stratas at the last minute in the Met's televised production of "Lulu."

With "Carmen" on her résumé,

For "Carmen," she commuted from New York to Paris for nine months, preparing for a role she has never sung on the stage and probably never will. Her voice is not naturally big enough or low enough to fill an opera house with Carmen's rich chest tones. She worked on it for a year to prepare for the movie, and during that time she avoided roles that used the lighter tone natural to her.

Looking back, it seems more likely that she would have ended up on Broadway. At age 6, she was touring with "South Pacific." She was a student at New York's High School of Music and Art, she recalls, and "I wanted to dance, but I was too small and too round."

"One of my teachers wanted me to sing; she said I had a feel for classical music that was rare. I just thought it was pretty. But now, watching myself at that age on tape, I can see that I had a built-in technique. In my teens, I would do things naturally, now I would have to work on it, think about it."

She can watch her teen-age self on videotape because she was chosen by Leonard Bernstein for a television production of Aaron Copland's opera "The Second Hurricane" during her third year of high school.

After, in 1964, she played Maria in a revival of "West Side Story," and from there she went on to play one of the daughters in "Fiddler on the Roof." When Gian Carlo Menotti needed a young singer for "The Saint of Bleeker Street" and then for "The Consul," her career suddenly shifted from Broadway to opera. Almost before she knew it, she was singing "Madama Butterfly," going to Europe for more vocal training and becoming a headliner at the Vienna Volksoper.

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